The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,202.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 5
Third do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT MACULLA, ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, R.N.R., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Monday the 31st May, will be in time for her, at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSREH	16
	June 1875.	„ Fao	16
„ Kurrachee	1	„ Bushire	18
„ Gwadur	3	„ Linga	21
„ Jask	5	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Muscat	24
„ Linga	8	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Bushire	10		July 1875
„ Fao	12	Arrive BOMBAY	2
Arrive BUSREH	13		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th May 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th May, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Madras	11
„ Carwar	29	„ Muslipatam	12
	June	„ Coconada	13
„ Narrakel	2	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Tuticorin	4	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Colombo	5	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Negapatam	8	„ False Point	16
„ Pondicherry	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the S. S. MALACCA, 592 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H.L. Guy, R.N.R., as above on THURSDAY, the 27th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee. Deoghur.
Boria. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapore. Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog. Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, W. Ashton Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee. Vingorla.
Rutnagherry. Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan. Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	24	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
				May.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins.	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez. &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson.	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 12, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Andrews, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. COLUMBIAN, 2,283 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain W. Robbins, will be despatched for Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 25th May, calling at Singapore.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Sail positively on the 27th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 486 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about the 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and also exceptionally good accommodation for Twenty-two Second-class Passengers.

The Macedonia averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	.....	Rs. 300
„ Suez	350	.....	200

The Macedonia will be followed by the

TRINACRIA ...2,107 Tons, 424 H.P., about 5th June.
EUROPA ......2,277 „ 424 „ „ 25th June

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRETTE AND KHANDEISH FULL PRESSED COTTON.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Colaba Bunder.

By order of Messrs. Djabhai Callianjee and Co., and on account and risk of the first purchaser Messrs. Knoop and Co.

75 Bales Full Pressed Oomrette Cotton.

72 do. do. Khandeish Cotton.

Which have been approved of by Messrs. Knoop and Co., and bear their Stamps.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in New Cazee Molah Street.

By order of Thucker Cooverjee Moorarjee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Khutry Sultardina Hajee.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon, situate in New Cazee street, assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under N. S 8, and by the Collector of Assessment under No 8, containing by admeasurement 66 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the new Cazee Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Maistry Hajee Cadoo, and on or towards the south by the house of Khutry Salah Mahomed. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser who shall have to deposit 25 per cent. at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of a Gentleman—

A very handsome English-built boat-shaped four seated open Carriage by Ness.

Two handsome English built Broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis, of Long Acre.

One new light Palanquin Shigram.

The Property of a Gentleman.

One Buggy with lamp.

To be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 22nd May 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods &c.

Few articles of furniture, glass and crockery ware, copper cooking utensils, &c.

5 Ice boxes and 3 grass cutting machines.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Office Shigram.
1 Bay Galloway.
1 Bay Horse.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO, are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Bhugvandass Moteechund & Co., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mohundass Umbaidass, trading under the name and style, or Firm of Madunjee Morarjee the Mortgagor, the following shares :—

6 Shares of New Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, No. 190, 470, 1032, 1540, 1655 and 2152.

Terms Cash.—25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government.

62 Cases of serviceable surgical instruments.

The above cases are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and English Mahogany French polished and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Rosewood grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Sons, Stuttgart, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a First class Open Carriage, nearly new, a handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette, by Collett and Co., an English built buggy by Silk and Sons. a pair of Chesnut Horses. over 15-1, about 5 and 7 years, 2 Grey Mares 14-3½, about 5 and 6 years, a grey Mare extremely fast, 6 years, sets of double and single harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's saddles, &c. at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c, the property of A. Blascheck, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton, Grain Sweepings, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a large quantity of Cotton, Grain Sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT COLABA DEPOT, MIDDLE COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, &c., the property of Lieutenant Colonel Clutterbuck, consisting of plain blackwood and portable English furniture, with packing cases, dispense articles, cooking utensils, military appointments, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 2nd proximo.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES AT THE SHARE BAZAAR

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Share Bazaar, the following Shares :—

By order of Thucker Nanjee Pemjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of Bezonjee Kerbadjee :—

2 Shares of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning & Weaving Company (Limited), Nos. 1054, 1055.

2 Shares of the Oriental Spinning & Weaving Company (Limited). Nos. 1310, 1468.

2 Shares of the Broach Mill Company (Limited) Nos. 849, 443

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1875.

J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay............D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. GEELONG.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS
Are being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Prepared by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, HOGARTH, MOIR, and others,
Are being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PORCELAIN BREAKFAST & TEA SERVICES AND TOILET SETS,
White with Gold Lines,
and
White with Blue Green, Maroon, and Pink Borders.
Sold complete or in parts,
Are being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
In Hogsheads,
Is being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS,
In Quarts and Pints,
Is being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BISCUITS,
Thirty-six varieties, manufactured by
HUNTLEY AND PALMER, MACKENZIE, &c., &c.,
Are being landed
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS,
Is being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

HAWKES' REGULATION HELMETS
Are being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

RAILWAY READING LAMPS
Are being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY
Are being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

MEERSCHAUM & BRIARWOOD PIPES AND CIGAR CASES
Are being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS
Are being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS
Are being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PLAYING CARDS,
DE LA RUE'S,
In twenty different Patterns,
Are being landed from the above Steamer
BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, in honor of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th May 1875.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!

FASHIONABLE FAMILY NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 22nd MAY, 1875,
D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."
THE "PHANTOM CHRYSTYS"
AND
THE PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WEE WIFE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UDWARA STATION.

During the month of ADUR which commenced on May. the 19th, and will terminate on June, the 18th, the UP and DOWN MAILS will stop at UDWARA for the purpose of picking up and setting down passengers.

1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will be booked from all stations at which the mails stop to Udwara and Udwara will book 1st. 2nd and 3rd class passengers to all stations at which the mails stop.

Return Tickets, issued to Udwara from 19th May to the 18th June, will be available for return within 7 days inclusive from the date of issue, but passengers who do not return on or before the 18th June (on which day the mail will cease to stop at Udwara) must use the mixed.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1875.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—FOURTH AND FINAL CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per SHARE on the Shares of the above Company, has THIS DAY been made PAYABLE at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on or before the 1st day of July 1875. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated Bombay, 18th May 1875. 4 Forbes Street.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1874.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re election
4—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers Malabar Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st May 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELEMIE FIGS at BAPTY'S, Fort, 12 annas per lb. EVERTON TOFFEE, BARLEY SUGAR, &c.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO-DAY for SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION a handsome Chesnut Australian GELDING, very fast and quiet.

WANTED, a PRINTING PRESS MANAGER to conduct and extend an existing Printing business. Apply to "A. Z.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-12; by Post, Rs. 2. Treacher & Co. Bombay and Poona, or the compiler, ALEX. MOORHOUSE, B. B. & C. I. R.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.—The Phrenologist having arrived in port, Registered Orders can be supplied on application to the Undersigned. Quarts Rs. 5-8; Pints, Rs. 3 12.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the well known PREMISES in Rampart Row, now in the occupation of the Bombay Club. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable newly-built HOUSE in Middle Colaba, with three Bed-rooms, a Drawing-room, Dining-room and a spacious Verandah, all facing the sea on the west side. Drawing-room and Verandah oil-painted, water laid on. The house is matted throughout and commands a charming view of Malabar Hill. For Rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MALABAR HILL.

THE well-known BUNGALOW, No. 183, on Malabar Hill, just vacated by the Hon. Mr. Rogers. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MALABAR HILL.

THE BUNGALOW now occupied by A. Blescheck, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

CUMBALLA HILL.

A WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW for six months, from 1st June 1875. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

THE BUNGALOW just vacated by Mr. O. Nolke, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

THE BUNGALOW now occupied by Mackintosh, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

FIVE RESIDENCES in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 110, 90, 80, 75 and 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—Two Furnished BUNGALOWS at Matheran, very cheap. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

NEVER IN INDIA BEFORE.

NOTICE TO THE MILLOWNERS AND MANAGERS.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh SUPPLY of extra double-power ENGLISH LEATHER SINGLE STRAPPINGS of sizes, never imported in India before.

RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co.
Apollo Street, Fort.

TO MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.—FIRST CLASS HOUSES wanting a good PUSHING MAN to INCREASE TOWN or UP-COUNTRY TRADE, or to OPEN a NEW BUSINESS, are invited to apply to the Undersigned who, besides a good English training, has had 15 years' Calcutta and Mofussil experience, has a large connection amongst up-country Native Dealers, Executive Engineers, Messes, Clubs, Civil and Military Men, is prepared to work for a really First Class House only next COLD SEASON on a moderate Commission.

WM. DREW, Junior.

Fir Tree, Nynee Tal, 14th May 1875.

GOODS WANTED TO SELL ON COMMISSION OR FOR AUCTION.—Mr. W. DREW, Junior, 12 years a WORKING PARTNER in the late Firm of W. DREW & Co. General Traders, formerly carrying on business at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjhanpore and the Hill Stations of Mussoorie and Nynee Tal, has for this HOT SEASON secured EXTENSIVE PREMISES and commence a COMMISSION and AUCTION BUSINESS at NYNEE TAL. Bombay or Calcutta Houses having SURPLUS STOCK to DISPOSE OF will find this a good outlet.

FAIR to GOOD PRICES can be relied on. Account Sales rendered and Cash remitted 24 hours after Sale. Commission Ten per cent.

Nynee Tal, 14th May 1875.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, also Serviceable Stores, such as Ships' and Boats Binnacles, Scuttles and Ports Brass, Gratings Iron, Stanchions Brass, Bolts Brass and Side Lamps. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 17th May 1875.

THE ACBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY. (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that as no QUORUM of SHAREHOLDERS was formed at the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, advertised to be held THIS DAY, at 1 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, the same has been ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 24th instant, to be held at the same time and same place.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 26, Shamjee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 17th May 1875.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will observe FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, as HOLIDAYS in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th May 1875.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING REQUISITES, &c.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
DUMPY LEVEL, best manufacture, 10 inch, divided bubble, &c.	180 0
CIRCUMFERENTER, 5½ inch, with inclining dial, folding sights, &c.	135 0
Ditto ditto ditto and Cross Level.	150 0
PRISMATIC COMPASS, 2¾ inch, with sights, shades, and mirror, bronze	40 0
LEVELLING STAFFS, half round, telescopic, for hot climates, improved readings, especially arranged for India, by Colonel A. Strange, F.R.S.	40 0
MEASURING CHAINS, Chesterman's, set of Arrows with each :—	
Best machine-made, steel, hardened, tempered, and japanned, brass swivel handle, etc., 50 feet, Rs. 9 0; 66 feet Rs. 12-0; 100 feet	14 0
Ditto Machine-made, best iron, brass swivel handle, etc, 50 feet, Rs 7-0; 66 feet, Rs 9-8; 100 feet	11 0
MEASURING TAPES—	
Chesterman's Patent Metallic leather case, flush handles 33 feet, Rs. 4-8; 50 feet, Rs. 5-8; 66 feet, Rs. 6-8; 100 feet	9 8
Chesterman's Patent Steel, broad 66 feet	25 8
Ditto ditto narrow, 50 feet, Rs. 15 0, 66 feet	20 0
RULES—2 feet, 4 Fold, Ivory with Scales	16 0
1 foot 4 Fold, Boxwood	1 0
2 feet, 4 Fold Bradburn's bolted joint	2 0
SPIRIT LEVELS—	
6½ inch, brass, in case	7 0
6 inch mounted in Mahogany, thick top and bottom brass plates	5 8
12 inch Ditto ditto	9 0
18 inch, brass large round tube with adjusting screws, revolving in oak case	30 0
24 inch Ditto ditto	40 0
Spare Bulbs for levels : 3 inch, Rs. 3; 10 inch, Rs. 3 8; 12 inch	9 0
CLINOMETER, with Sights, Level, Compass, Inclination Scales, &c.	30 0
Davis's, 12 inch folding, Level and Inclinometer in case, with stand complete	50 0
Davis's Reflecting Hand Adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case	30 0
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, sets from Rs. 16 to	80 0
Ditto ditto Half Sets	5 0
Improved Pocket Compass, points in sheath, divided six Scales	20 0
PROTRACTORS, SCALES, &c.—	
Protractor, 6 inch, German Silver	15 0
Ditto „ Ivory	4 8
Ditto „ Boxwood. Aldershot Pattern	3 0
Ditto Circular 8 inch diam. German Silver engine divided, in mahogany case	40 0
Engineer's Circular Slide Rule, Brass and German Silver, in case	20 0
Hewlett's Ivory Rolling, 12 inch	15 0
Marquois Scales, best Boxwood, in case	9 0
Railway Curves, 5 to 100, Pearwood in Mahogany case	28 0
PARALLEL RULERS—	
Ebony, Brass Bridges, Rolling, 12 in. Rs. 9-0; 15 inch, Rs. 10-0; 18 inch, Rs. 12-0; 24 inch	16 0
Ditto ditto Brass divided Edge, 15 inch	14 0
Brass Rolling, Lift Screws, 15 inch, Rs. 22; 18 inch	30 0
Ditto ditto divided Edges in Mahogany Case, 24 inch	45 0
German Silver, Engraved, divided Edges, highly finished, 12 inch Rs. 30; 15 inch Rs. 40; 18 inch.	45 0
Captain Field's Improved Parallel Ruler, 12 inch, in case	40 0

Steam Gauge Glass Pipes of Twenty Sizes.

Universal Sundials and Compasses, Field Glasses, Aneroid, Mercurial and Portable Mountain Barometers.

Mapping Pens, Steel Crowquills, Drawing Pens, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Pocket-Books, Penknives, &c.

For Drawing Papers, Colours &c., see the Company's Complete Catalogue of Artists' Materials (Agents to Winsor & Newton).

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have Just Landed their **Special Hot Season Shipment**, *and invite attention to the great variety of Materials in* THIS DEPARTMENT.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats. Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats, for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests, of the above materials	9 0
Riding Trowsers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	25 0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaitors, stout Tan Canvas	5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, washing, Trowsers or Breeches for Jungle Wear	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord, Trowsers or Breeches	14 0

"A SPECIALITY."

	Rs. a.
Shetland Spuns. The latest and most suitable Woollen material yet introduced for Indian wear, made to our order, in plain Colors, Sac Coat	15 0
Chesterfield Over-Coat, for Evening wear to cover Dress Suit	20 0

	Rs. a.
Dress Suits, made from the best West of England Cloths	75 0
Extra Super-lined throughout with rich Silk Serge, and well finished	85 0
White Dress Vests, for special wear	7 0
Office Suits, for General Wear. *Our Special Twist Tweeds* in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color	35 0
Trowsers—Fine Angola, Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
Superfine ditto ditto	14 0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades A very large choice of these superior goods	16 0
Colored Drill Trowsers ......Six	28 0
Best White Drill ......Six	30 0
Suits of the above	15 0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the new Matted Materials, Plain Shades	7 0
White Vests, all materials	7 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 0
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0

To Mofussil Residents, complete Sets of Patterns, with Instructions, on Application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE of all kinds ordered or supplied from Stock at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price, and further advantages offered on all transactions of importance.

NOTICE.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of Local Agency in procuring books from England; the Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little, if at all, greater, and payment is only required on delivery, by which loss in exchange, which under existing circumstances may be said to rule at seven per cent., is saved.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BINDING.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. undertake the Printing and Publishing of Works for Authors, to whom through their Agencies in England, Calcutta, and Madras, they can present special advantages.

COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and fitted to portable self-endorsing Presses.
CARD PLATES ENGRAVED and CARDS PRINTED.
BOOKS BOUND in all Styles. BLANK BOOKS made and bound to order.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

(First Floor.)

A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, FIRE-ARMS, TRAVELLING, DRESSING, WRITING, AND JEWEL CASES, GAMES, and numerous useful Sundries, all of the very best quality and at moderate prices, is always maintained by additions per each weekly steamer; the Show Room has lately been entirely refitted, and an inspection of its contents is invited.

NOTICE.—Ten per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from England and charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., in connection with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs HICKIE, BARHAM & Co. of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co., of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of General Agency, and place their best Offices at the service of Correspondents.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND ...Messrs. W. THACKER & Co.
AGENTS IN CALCUTTA...MTessrs. HACKER, SPINK, & Co.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made,*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets,*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE,

IN AID OF THE R. C. ORPHANAGE AT SECUNDERABAD, WILL BE HELD ON THE 15th OF JUNE 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 5 EACH.

HIGHEST PRIZE Rs. 16,000.

SPECIFICATION OF PRIZES.

1	Prize	of Rupees	16,000	
1	Do.	do.	8,000	
1	Do.	do.	4,000	
2	Prizes	do.	2,000	each
2	Do.	do.	1,600	„
4	Do.	do.	1,200	„
5	Do.	do.	800	„
10	Prizes	of Rupees	400	each.
20	Do.	do.	240	„
25	Do.	do.	160	„
30	Do.	do.	80	„
40	Do.	do.	48	„
90	Do.	do.	32	„
1,000	Do.	do.	16	„

1,231 Prizes.

Each Book contains 52 Tickets. 2 Tickets will be given Free of Charge on purchasing a Whole Book for one's self or selling to other parties.

For Tickets apply to the Undersigned, or to their Banker, Dongursee Balmookoond, Secunderabad. Application for Tickets will be duly attended to. Remittance may be made by Bank Drafts, Cheques, Currency Notes, Money Orders or Hoondies.

Tickets may be had at HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Esquire, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Secunderabad, April 24, 1875. ALBERT & Co.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES, PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES, CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.

SOUNDY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufactue.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guaratnee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—JUST ARRIVED from ENGLAND, Two of Howard's latest improved BOILERS with all the necessary Fittings and spare Tubes, of 30 H.P. each, in three Sections of 6'12" by 9" Tubes.

Specially adapted for up-country use as very easy of transport. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.

NOTICES.

SIMPSON AND CO., CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS, MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for-driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhoper at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSONS improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHA à BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

TENDERS received until the 31st May next, up to 1 o'clock P.M., for the supply of COIR YARN, COIR, TEAKWOOD, PLANKS, BOOTS, CUMBLIES, COUNTRY FLANNEL, HIDES LEATHER, DISINFECTING POWDER, CANVAS in BOLTS, and many other Miscellaneous Articles to the House of Correction. Apply to

PRENDERGAST WALSH, Major,
Acting Superintendent, House of Correction.

House of Correction, Bombay, 18th May 1875.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 25 each per Share have been made by the Directors payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on the 2nd January and 2nd April next respectively.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th November 1875.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS & MERCHANTS.

BEST KEROSENE OIL.

Just arrived per American Barque "Edward Kedder," 11,500 cases pure and best refined KEROSENE OIL, in patent screw nozzle tins. Jenny and Beacon Brand, expressly manufactured for India, and Fire Test 120 degrees and upwards certified by the State Inspector of the City of Boston, quality guaranteed. Tins warranted to contain full quantity of 5 gallons Oil. For Sale, apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Buildings Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER

LEVER WATCHES	Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches	90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing	Rs. 30-0
„ Ditto with Alarm	„ 40-0
„ Hanging	„ 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coate and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 21st MAY, 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues to exhibit a most depressed feeling, the sales yesterday only having reached 8,000 bales, whilst to-day's opening message only puts the probable transactions at the same figure. Prices have not altered quotably, but to arrive we learn that Cotton is almost unsaleable at the moment, the enormous ready stock over-riding all other influences.

The American figures show the following comparisons:—

	1875	1874	1873
Five days' receipts	13,000	18,000	24,000
" Exports to U. K.	26,000	14,000	34,000
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,362,000	3,634,000	3,363,000
" Exports to U. K.	1,607,000	1,671,000	1,611,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is of a favourable character, the Reserve having increased by £375,000 and Bullion by £125,000, whilst Discounts show a reduction of £1,500,000. The rate of discount in the open market on 6 months' sight bills is 3½ to 3¾ per cent. which is partially ¼ per cent. lower on the week. A further payment of £117,000 into the Bank has been made since the return and to all appearance money seems likely to continue remarkably easy. Consols this morning are quoted at 94½. French Rentes at 103½. Bar Silver is not quoted.

Sterling Exchange here to-day has again been extremely quiet and rates still show an easier tendency, with a partial decline of 1/32d. Banks are still very willing buyers, but very few bills are offering, meantime the demand for remittance is equally small or we should probably see even greater weakness than at present exists. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 27/32d.	per rupee
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10 1/32d	"
Credits	3 do	1s. 10 5/16d	"
Documents	3 do	1s. 10 11/32d.	"

On Calcutta we do not hear of any alteration.

Government Paper is firm with very few sellers. Fours, Rs. 102¼; Fours and half, Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half, Rs. 109½.

The Share Market is steady but not especially active. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at Rs. 727½. Agras have advanced to Rs. 95. Land shares unaltered with the exception of Freres which are quoted at Rs. 115, a recovery of Rs. 7 per share. Spinning and Weaving scrip is very firmly held at hardening rates. Bombay Burmah Trading shares have recovered to Rs. 1,675 per share.

In Cotton there is almost nothing whatever doing in the shape of new business and prices are quite Rs. 2 per candy lower all round. Great difficulty still exists in getting delivery of Dhollera contracts, owing to the non-arrival of overdue boats, which supports values for this one description, but otherwise the dealers show great anxiety to sell at current rates in preference to placing their stocks in godown. The Receipts yesterday were 10,890 bales, making 56,438 bales for the six days.

Freights by steamer to-day are a shade quieter, the difficulty experienced in getting delivery of Cotton having brought a few rejects into the market, for which £1-15 has been accepted. By sailing vessels rates are very firm, £2-10 having been done for forward shipment by Iron ships and £2-7-6 ready, whilst Wooden vessels are making fair progress at £1-15 per ton.

Piece Goods are unaltered in everyway. A moderate business is going on in the bazaar, but from first hands clearances are most limited, and prices, if anything, are again weaker.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	12½ no
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	"	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	2,700
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	2.0ps	Apollo Press Co.	3, 0
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	635
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	570
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,350
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	130
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
500	30	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	5,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	2,450
300	4,000	2,000	15 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
300	5	all	100 p	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,40	100 p	Imperial Press Co.	400
3125	400	85	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	440
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co ,Ld	1,500
120	...	1,50	50 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,100
875	500	all	100 p	Sassoon Press Co.	550
400	50	75	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	550
100	1,000	750		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

*, Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-8-5	5 p.c.	G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	246
......	£20	103-14-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£10	65-7-3	do.	Ditto	72
......	20	21-13-1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£0	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
......	£	185-15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	2..

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co.	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
1,750	1,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	725
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	180
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	840
2,800	2,000	all	100p.*	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,225
1,500	1,250	all	100p.*	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,085
1,400	1,000	all	100p.*	Great Eastern	1,120
700	1,000	all	60p	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,010
720	1,000	all	100p	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,125
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,130
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,120
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,130
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	680
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,105
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	276½

*, Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
......	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......			...	Eas India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporat	1,625
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,900	60	all	7 p.ct	Treacher & Co	290
......	50	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	25

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 15th May 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	86,354	0	0
Merchandise	3,60,522	0	0
Electric Telegraph	672	0	0
Municipal Taxes	610	0	0
Total Rs.	4,48,158	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles. Total Rs.	4,58,867	3	9
Decrease Rs.	10,709	3	9

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th May as compared with that for 8th May:—

Liabilities.	8th May.	15th May.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	56,25,000	56,25,000
Public Deposits	91,21,827	95,41,704
Other Deposits	63,59,507	64,05,453
Cash Credits	3,84,793	3,12,9 0
Post Bills	4,111	3,883
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Rs.	218,95,330	223,78,943
Assets.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver & Notes at H. Office	97,79,224	93,90,498
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	18,41,126	25,44,120
Govt. Securities	15,15,853	18,67,390
Loans	17,10,492	17,01,414
Account of Credits	5,02,999	5,05,999
Mercantile Bills discounted	38,27,718	35,72,557
Dead Stock	2,30,857	2,36,344
Bills of Exchange	13,26,912	13,66,983
Due by other Banks	13,00,117	11,93,021
Rs.	218,95,330	223,78,943

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The A. H. Lloyd's s. s. Aretusa, Captain P. Papliane left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 20th instant.

The barque Edward Kidder, 1,014 tons, Captain E H. Park, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The barque Emilio Barabino, 737 tons, Captain M. Thompson, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 4,310 bales cotton.

The s. s. Mula, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and three hundred and fifty deck passengers.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty-four deck passengers.

The s. s. Patomac, 1504 tons, Captain W. London, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo of 1,174 bales cotton, 28,146 cwts gingellyseed, 5,204 cwts wheat.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. India, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from K. Coast and Kurrachee (May 14th), with a general cargo and A gentleman, and one hundred eighty-one deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Penang, 475 tons Captain G. Avern, sailed yesterday for P. Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Bagdad.—Mr. Letitlied, The Venerable Archdeacon Gray. For Muscat—Surg. A S. G. Jayakar and two servants. For different ports.—Forty four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	India (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, May 16.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Carwar, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Potomac (s)	London	Marseilles.
	Mula (s)	Doert	Coast & Cutch.
	Penang (s)	Avern	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Edward Kidder, Park, to Calcutta.
Barque Emilio Barabino, Thomson, to Falmouth.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Harold Haarfager, to Damkirk.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast & Carwar.
Barque Trevanion, to Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
17	Bengale	Bondon	Bombay, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
17	Goa (s)	......	......
	Showed (s)	......	......

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
6	Sea Gull (s)	......	London.
18	Constance	......	Paumben.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
6	Louthern Belle	......	London via Coast.
	Annie W. Weston	......	London via Coast.
17	Satara (s)	......	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—May 21.

From Liverpool.

Atlanta s. 15 cases cartridge paper, Peel Cassels and Co; 1 hogshead port wine, J N Wadia's Sons and Co; 5 bales brown paper, S S Narrelwala.

From London.

Delhi s, 50 cases coppersheets, R L Southern & Co.
Borrowdale s, 6 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Hindoo s, 2 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Phrenologia, 13 packages medicine, A A Fernandes; 250 drums linseed oil, H S Adomjee & Co.
Palestine s, 5 cases soap, H J Mahomed & Co.
Rinaldo s, 1 cask spirit of wine, Deschamps & Co.
Mirzapore s, 2 cases brandy Cutler Palmer & Co.

From Glasgow.

Macedonia s, 16 casks sulphur, C Macdonald & Co; 6 cases rum, F Aderjee.

From Bordeaux.

Batavia s, 20 cases champagne, P Framjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—May 21.

For Liverpool.

Grampion, 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Barganey, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Blair Athol, 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Lanisa Fletcher, 100 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.
Dreadnought, 303½ cwts badasnuts, L Pursotum; 154 cwts nigerseed, R Manuckchund.
Ashgrove, 300 bales cotton, N Maneckjee and Co; 105 bales cotton, S Goolalchund; 500 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Sandringham, 80 cwts coir yarn, T Monjee.
Palestine s, 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten & Co.
Bellona s, 40 bales wool, S Veerjee; 25 bales wool, T Enderjee; 58 bales cotton, H Tavour; 50 bales cotton, H Chimonram; 54 bales cotton, S Narranjee and Co; 15 bales wool, T Lillaram; 120 bales cotton, L Ramdass; 100 bales cotton, P Bazonjee; 200 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 70 bales cotton M Chapsee; 60 bales cotton, Bhoya; 68 bales cotton, C Loya.
Macedonia s 103 bales cotton Forbes and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams R Toolseedass 500 bags myrabollams P Vusta.
Cella s, 100 bales cotton, Remington & Co; 100 bales cotton John Campbell & Co; 90 bales cotton, R Pragjee; 40 bales cotton, S Mata; 150 bales cotton, L Luckamsee & Co.
Arthur s, 48 bales cotton, J Dayall; 72 bales cotton, K Luckmedass & Co; 50 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 236 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

For London.

Ardenlea, 1,486 cwts leadd, Ralli Brothers.
Woodburn s, 25 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 17½ cwts horns, J Luteef; 44 cwts ginger; 397 cwts coir yarn, J Gamee.
Khiva s, 12 cases gum, A Munjee & Co; 19 bundles E teeth A Khakey & Co; 11 packages cowdas, M Gangjee; 16 cases fishmaws, M Allana.
Agra s, 230 cwts galls, M Gangjee.

For Bremerhaven.

Richard Ryland, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

For Marseilles.

Boadicia s, 375 cwts pepper, S Tyabjee & Co.
Khiva s, 3 cases shawls, W Nicol & Co.
Batavia s, 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Alsen Riebe & Co; 187½ cwts wheat, 3,196 cwts teel seed & 500 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

For Genova.

Batavia, s, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Geelong s. 10 bales hides, P & G Co.

For Trieste.

Geelong s, 100 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

For Ancona.

Geelong s, 200 bags papper P & O.

For Havre.

Khiva s, 6 bales cotton, George Lockhart & C.

For Damkirk.

Harold Haarfager s, 8,300 cwts linseed & 2,250 cwts rapeseed, Wallace & Co.

For Hongkong.

Colombian s, 22 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 167 bales cotton, H Esemail H Habib; 153 bales cotton, H Hurmookray; 53 cases hingda, E Hassam; 69 cases olibanum, M Jewraz; 40 cwts, sandlewood, S N Talatee; 18 cases fishmaws & Sharkfins, M Nuthoo; 20 bales twist, S N Talatee; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 72 cwts olibanum, M Jewraj; 150 cwts samada stone; 158 cwts oplat, & 7 cwts cambay stone, T Hemraz; 239 boles cotton J Peerbhoy; 65 bales twist, C Bomanjee & Co, 50 bales twist, R Abram

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1216 Ardenlea, Davis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1506 Khiva (s), Perrins—Mails 28th May.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

804 Arthur (s), Mitchell, N. Maneckjee & Co.
1385 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1743 Atlanta (s)—Sham, B. & A. Hormusjee.
1226 Bellona (s) Rhodes—Lyon & Co.
1097 Blair Atholl, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.
1307 Blenheim (s), Brinsen—Macculloch Brown & Co.
970 Bargany, Gent—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1666 Cella (s), Harris—Remington & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1241 City of Richmond, Starkie, N. Maneckjee & Co.
1385 Cumeria, Brown—N. Manockjee.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Gatinean—Corkhill, Lawrence & Co.
1433 Grampian, Copeland—Lawrence & Co.
653 Harold, Smith—Wallace & Co.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Paterson—M. Nusserwanjee.
1452 Macedonia, Livid—W. & A. Graham & Co.
2128 Palestine (s), Owens—W. & A. Graham & Co.
2128 Palestine (s), Turner—W. & A. Graham & Co.
609 Phrenologia, Connel—E. Latham & Co.
1167 Sandringham, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.
1370 Stowell Brown, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.
1153 Woodburn, Stockdale—F. Muir & Co.

FOR SUEZ, &c.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 31st May.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1482 Columbian (s), Briscoe—P. & O. Co.
1738 Venetia (s), Angove—P. & O. Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

738 Emilio-Barabino, Thompson—The Captain.
1176 Majestic, Minot—Farnham & Co.
1329 Pearl of India, Stirling—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

1390 Richard Ryland, Melville, McCulloch, Browne & Co.

FOR GENOA &c.

1391 Batavia, Crouo—C. Groudona.

FOR MARSEILLES.

865 Boadicea, Walker—Lawrence & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

114 Ceylon, Hector—P. and O. Co.
2119 Pera (s), Methven—P. and O. Co.

UNITED KINGDOM OR NEW YORK.

1350 Reporter, Spring—Tudor & Co.

FOR JAVA.

1001 St. Hilda, Kennedy—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1014 Edward Kidder, Park—D. Merwanjee.

FOR MOULMEIN.

410 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

308 St. Saliac, Dautre—The Captain.

FOR RICE PORTS.

898 Luizi Accame, Repetto—C. Grondona.
1199 Royal Family, Fowler—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR DAMKIRK.

1353 Harald Haarfager (s), Heitberg—McCulloch Browne & Co.

FOR HULL.

436 Trevanion, Whatley—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1086 China (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co.
445 Liberator, Watson—The Captain.
1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
360 Malacca (s), Guy.
745 Northumberland, Sandrias—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

155 Futty Mobaruck, Nacoda.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.
380 Malacca (s), Nacoda—B. I. S. N. Co.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gunboat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
130 Arrow (s)—(Schooner.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
428 Clyde (s)—(Gun Boat.)
182 Constance, Chapman—(Surveying Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
130 Hercules—(Steam Tug)—Trinity House.
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 21st May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., Ther. 89.
Carwar, 21st May, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 3 to 4, Ther. 85, Bar. 29.96 15 cents.
Mangalore, 21st May, 4-35 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.E.N.W. Ther max. 86, min 75, W. B. 81, Bar 29·77 8 cents.
Tuticorin 21st May, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. mild Ther. 86, Bar. 29·88.
Vingorla, 21st May, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S.W. mild, Ther. 96.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 21st May, 5-30 P.M.—Time in transit 2 hours 49 minutes

Latest dated from Australia.

Via Singapore, 21st May, 7-20 P.M.—Time in transit 2 hours 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th May to 8 P.M. of the 21st May were as follows:—

	h	m	h	m
	max.		min.	
From Calcutta	1	11	0	3
" Galle	1	11	0	24
" Kurrachee	3	7	0	11
" Madras	0	55	0	5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 21st May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Teheran, 21st May, 2-20 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Teheran, 21st May, 9-58 A.M. via Turkey 2 th 4 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 19.

Anderson, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Turton, Lieut Col, Madras 5th Regt Hyd Cont, from leave, from Matheran.

May 20.

Kettlewell, Major, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.
Leckie, Captain, Bombay 56th Regt, from leave, from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES—May 20.

Daig, Captain, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on Med Cert, to——.

May 20.

Twids, Lieut-Col, Bombay Royal, Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 18.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Revenue Department.

Mr W J H LeFanu, Actg Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of Salem, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 1st June 1875, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

C Stribalish, Depy Colr, Genl duty, South Arcot, privilege leave for fifteen days, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted him on the 2nd March 1875.

Mr A W C Stanbrough, Actg Depy Conservator of Forests, Nelambore, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Richard Kaye Puckle, to act as third Member of the Board of Revenue without prejudice to his duties in the Revenue Settlement Dept, with effect from the date of Mr Thornhill availing himself of his privilege leave.

Mr J W McMurray, Huzoor Sheristadar, Vizagapatam, to be Depy Colr, 4th Class, and to be in charge of the Treasury of that Dist.

Mr G A Ballard, Actg Second Member of the Board of Revenue assumed his seat on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

Mr J B Pennington, Actg Colr and Mag of Trichinopoly delivered over charge of the Dist to Mr E L Pearse, the Actg Head Asst Colr, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

Mr R Sewell Actg Colr and Mag of Trichinopoly assumed charge of the Dist from Mr E L Pearse, Actg Head Asst Colr in charge, on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

Mr L A Campbell, Under Secretary to Govt in the Revenue Dept, resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of this date.

The unexpired portion of the two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave granted to Mr L A Campbell, Under Secy to Govt, Revenue Dept, in the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 2nd March 1875, page 369, is cancelled at his own request.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt (Brevet-Major) John Mawby Clossy Galloway, 1st Squadron Subaltern 4th Regt Light Cavalry, to officiate as Comdt of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, until further orders.

With reference to G O G G No 1, of 1875, republished in Madras G O G No 1, dated 4th Jany. 1875, Lt-Col (Brevet-Col) Linnæus Tripe, of the Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st April 1875, on the pension of a Col. viz, £ 56-5-0 per mensem, with an extra annuity of £470-10-0, payable in Europe.

The following Regimental Order, issued with the sanction of His Excellency the Govr is confirmed:—

By Capt C W Campbell, assuming the command, pending further orders, of the Body Guard, without prejudice to his own appointment as Adjt of the Corps, vice Col J M Macgregor, proceeded to Europe

The services of Capt C B Smith, C S I, of the Genl List Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Depy Surgn-Gen W Johnston, M D, Indian Medical Dept, on furlough on private affairs for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Madras S C Lt Edward Quin, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C to be Capt from the 12th May 1875.

The following order by the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, dated 28th April 1875, is confirmed:—

Authorising the issue, in lieu of 1 lb of Chenna, of the equivalent in bran, for the horses of the 2nd Regt Light Cavalry, for 60 days from 1st June 1875.

Surgn-Maj H T Shaw, Indian Medical Dept is granted an extension of his leave to Europe for 10 days, viz from 30th April to 9th May 1875, to enable him to rejoin.

Public Department.

Mr W J H LeFanu, Actg Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of Salem, Examination leave for one month, under Section 1 Chapter VII, Civil Leave Code.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Revd Barry O'Meara Downe, M A, Chaplain of North Black Town, furlough for two years to proceed to Europe, under Section 5 (a) and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, under Section 10 (a), Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Revd D W Kidd, B A, to act as Chaplain of Saint John's Dist, Bangalore, during the absence of the Revd T Foulkes on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Judicial Department.

Capt Horatio Samuel Court, Actg Supdt of Police, Coimbatore, to act as Cantonment Mag Cannanore, during the employment of Maj Briggs on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt Charles Hare Trotman, Actg Supdt of Police, Coimbatore to act as Supdt of Police, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Capt Cosmo Gordon on leave or until further orders, but to continue to act in Coimbatore till relieved by Maj T K Guthrie.

Capt Henry William Blair, Actg Supdt of Police, Cuddapah, to act as Supdt of Police, Trichinopoly, as a temporary measure.

Capt Charles James Teller Whitlock, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Cuddapah, to act as Supdt of Police, Cuddapah, during the absence of Capt H W Blair on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr John Fiennes Sullivan, to act as Asst Supdt of Police, Malabar.

Mr Lindsay Arbuthnot, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, North Arcot, to act as Asst Supdt of Police, Nellore, during the employment of Capt G H Tod on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Edward Hope, to act as Asst Supdt of Police, Cuddapah, during the employment of Capt C J T Whitlock on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Towers, Trevorian Millet Actg Asst Supt of Police, Vizapatam, to act as Asst Supdt of Police, Tanjore, during the employment of Capt H S Court on other duty or until further orders.

Capt William Henry Hodges, Supdt of Police, Salem, 2nd grade, to act as Supdt of Police, 1st grade, during the absence of Capt Cosmo Gordon on leave, or until further orders.

Marine Department.

Capt W S Farley, Supdt of Sea Customs and Conservator of the Port of Calingapatam, to be Supdt of Mercantile Marine at that Port.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 24	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M
Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australian	" 29	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 31	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	June 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.			7 P.M.	
Monday	May 24	Monday	June 4
"	" 31	Friday	June 11

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday	June 4	Monday	July 30
"	July 2	"	Aug. 27

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 anna to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz, on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ROSS—April 17th, at Bath, Charles Edward, only son of Surgeon Major C. G. H. Ross, H. M. 4th Rifles (Bombay).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACOB—May 14th, at Seoni, Chappara, C. P., the wife of S. Jacob, Esq., B. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

NEWMAN—May 15th, at Ashburnam House, St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Lieutenant Arthur A Newman, 7th Battery 6 h Brigade, Royal Artillery, of a son. English papers will please copy.

SMITH—May 16th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Francis F. Smith, Esq., Assistant Engineer, South Indian Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KLEYSER—May 7th, at Simla, the wife of M. Kleyser, aged 59.

SHAW—May 14th, at Burhurwah, Chumparun, James Campbell Shaw, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, aged 55 years and 20 days, deeply regretted.

Will be ready on Monday next, May 24.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA

Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2 per Copy; by Post, Rs. 2-4. Subscribers are requested to remit the Price of the Copies subscribed for on delivery of the Books, as it is inconvenient to make out bills for such small amounts.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short-hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.

In the *Contemporary Review* for May is published the first of the papers by Mr. Grant Duff containing his "Notes of an Indian Journey." It appears that these notes were jotted down from day to day and sent home week by week to Mr. Grant Duff's "five usual travelling companions," and the reader thus enjoys the privilege of seeing in dishabille, as it were, a politician who rarely makes his appearance as a writer or speaker except in full-dress. The "Notes" are chatty and readable, though there is not much in them. The greater part of this first paper is devoted to Western India, and particularly to Bombay. The "crowded streets of Bombay "proper, said to be about the best native city "in India," did not, "even with all the ad"vantage of darkness, and of its many twink"ling lights," strike him "nearly so much as "Cairo;" but is it not the case that the traveller who takes Cairo on his way out to India gets the gloss of Oriental novelty worn off there, and therefore sees Bombay at a disadvantage? As to the natural capabilities and prospects of this city, Mr. Grant Duff is as enthusiastic as Sir Bartle Frere himself could wish. "I leave Bom"bay," he says, "with a much stronger im"pression than I had of its great Asiatic as dis"tinguished from merely Indian importance. It "is, and will be, more and more to all this part "of the world what Ephesus or Alexandria "were to the eastern basin of the Mediterranean "in the days of the Roman Empire." It was, then, with the prophetic eye of genius that Mr. Robert Knight foresaw the coming of the happy day when the world would proclaim Bombay the capital of Asia. Mr. Grant Duff agrees with Mr. Knight, and who can withstand two such oracles? The net result of the "first glimpse" of Bombay is summed up thus:—

> I have had various conversations with the Governor and other leading persons about public affairs.
>
> I have re-seen a few people whom I had previously seen at the India Office, and with whom I was glad to improve my acquaintance.
>
> I have met a number of new faces—native and European: amongst others, the Hindoo, the Mahometan, and the Parsee members of the Legislative Council, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, &c., &c.
>
> I have learned the leading localities of Bombay. Maps are all very well, but, if one has ever again, as I have had before now, to read papers which turned upon these, it is something to know the nature of the ground by personal experience.
>
> I have seen a great Oriental city under British management, and been able to compare it with Constantinople or Smyrna.
>
> I have looked at a considerable number of native manufactured goods, specially textile fabrics.
>
> I have seen the outside of a Jain, a Hindoo, and a Parsee temple, so curiously unlike one's ideas of ecclesiastical edifices, which have hitherto always been connected with Gothic, or Classical, or Saracenic, or Russo-Byzantine architecture.
>
> I have paid a visit, with their Curator, to the Victoria Gardens, which have been of late years sadly neglected, but contain a great many curious things. Here, *inter alia*, I saw the Banian, the Shaddock, the Custard Apple, and its near relative the Soursop, (*Boehmeria nivea*), close to the nettle, which produces the Rheea fibre (*J. atrophamanihot*), which furnishes us with tapioca, and the Baobab.
>
> I have seen Dr. Wilson, of the Free Church, whose acquaintance I made some years ago in London, and who is well known as a mine of information about this part of Asia. His villa commands a most exquisite view of the open sea, of the harbour, and of the mountains on the mainland—a view which has been compared to some on the Bay of Naples, but, perhaps, not very happily. It would, however, be difficult to overpraise it.

Again and again Mr. Grant Duff speaks with rapture of the privilege he enjoyed in having Dr. Wilson for a *cicerone* in Bombay. "Drove round a large part of the town," he writes, "with Dr. Wilson—a great pleasure—"to be put in the same class as going over "Canterbury Cathedral with the author of the "'Memorials', the Greyfriars Church-yard with "Robert Chambers, or Holyrood with poor "Joseph Robertson. Dr. Wilson has been here "nearly fifty years, and has seen generation "after generation of officials rise, culminate, "and disappear." And, once more, "I wish "I could give Bombay a fortnight, and be "allowed to pick Dr. Wilson's brains all the "time, but the limitations of existence say *no* "to that." It is pleasant to read such warm praise of that one institution of Bombay which we all of us respect and all of us hope will be long preserved to the city and to India. Perhaps we owe it to Dr. Wilson that in all the "Notes" there is not a word of discontent or sour criticism, and that the writer seems to have been in a most blissful frame of mind all the time he stayed here. We will conclude with Mr. Grant Duff's final remarks on Bombay after his return here from a visit to Ahmedabad; but we propose to reprint the whole paper in a day or two:—

> *Female Beauty.*—I have seen none unless a monkey of some ten summers, who begged from us at Ahmedabad, might claim to be an exception. Many admirable figures there are, no doubt. The peasant woman, walking into Surat in the morning, with loads on their heads, and undraped more than half way up the leg, were certainly very finely formed. Further north, we found them wearing a hideous petticoat.
>
> *The Bombay Markets.*—An admirable building, and most instructive, if one went there, as I must try to do when I return, with some one who knows well the various products of the country—fruit vegetables, and seeds. We bought a large jar of splendid Bagdad dates for a rupee.
>
> *Types of Character.*—Three young civilians, of from four to six years' standing, in different places, and having had different trainings. Are these the men with reference to whom some persons tell us that the competitive system has been a failure? If so, I *should* like to know what result they would call a success!
>
> *Bombay Cathedral.*—Part of it the oldest, or about the oldest ecclesiastical building in India, and very ugly—the modern additions very much better. The service was choral but the singing might easily have been improved. It was curious to see the punka for the first time as an article of church furniture.
>
> *Life at a Station with few Europeans.*—The game of Badminton in the early morning—the keen interest of every one in his own work—the anxious watching for the arrival of the English mail—the young civilian, landed just a fortnight, and starting for "the districts," to see the kind of work he is hereafter to do.

A very sensible article on "Tobacco Culture in India" appeared in the *Agricultural Gazette* of the 31st of March, under the name of Mr. W. Robertson, of the Madras Model Farm. It is to be presumed that tobacco is one of the products which this farm has been established to elaborate, and from the tone of the article it is evident that hitherto attempts "to improve the "quality of the tobacco now produced in this "country up to the standard of European taste, "and to increase the yield per acre," have failed there as elsewhere. The causes of this ill success are noticed, and are very properly traced to radical defects in the constituents of the leaf itself, independent of vicious methods of curing and manipulating it, and the cure suggested is an improvement of the soil by a better system of cultivation and a more plentiful use of manure. This Mr. Robertson points out is impracticable so long as all the energy of improvement is devoted "to stimulating the production "of any special kind of agricultural produce;" and he instances the results of the flax experiments in Ireland and of the cotton experiments in India, and he professes to believe that while tobacco, cotton, and other crops in this country are capable of being greatly improved, such improvement can be effected permanently only by improving the general agricultural practice of the country. He proceeds to doubt the expediency of engaging the services of skilled tobacco growers to teach the ryots better methods of cultivation, though he thinks that it would be possible, if the State turned tobacco curer, to produce tobacco fit for the European market in favoured districts where such aid was available; but this would not be a general improvement in the cultivation of tobacco, and its success would depend upon Government undertaking duties which are best left to private enterprise.

Experiments with tobacco are not unknown on this side of India, and unfortunately are as little conspicuous for success here as in Madras. Many men who have acquired a taste for "Trichies," "Dindiguls," and the like which hail from the "benighted" Presidency, will dispute the fact that the manufacture of tobacco there is not successful; but there can be no doubt that in the European market the productions of Havanna and Manilla are supreme, and that the only merit which the indigenous manufacture can boast is that of cheapness. That this is the case is, we think, proved by the fact that the popularity of "Trichies," at any rate on this side of India, dates from the rise in the price of Manilla cheroots which ensued upon the prohibition of their export to India some 13 years ago, if we remember rightly. It is true that since then their importation has been unimpeded, but the depreciation in the value of money during that interval has forced petty economies on all, and so the cheaper luxury has almost driven the mellow Manilla from the field. We are aware that Dr. Birdwood thinks that those who favour Indian tobacco are the best connoisseurs, and that the taste for Havannas and Manillas in Europe is forced on their patrons by the dealers, but we fail to see any ground for such an opinion beyond personal prejudice. Taste is a matter controlled, no doubt, in some degree by fashion, and fashion is under the influence of trade, but there seems to be such a thing as intrinsic superiority which will assert itself in spite of trade combinations, and this in the long run will rule the market. Indian opium competes successfully with home-grown opium in China because it is a better narcotic, and those who are interested in the production of Chinese opium will find their account better if they strive to improve the quality of their drug than if they try to persuade the public that reports of its inferiority are unfounded. In India Europeans may prefer "Trichies" to Manillas, and have good reasons for doing so, but they are not the consumers on whom the growers of tobacco for export depend for the best prices, and if those growers be wise they will work as nearly as they can to the sample which finds most favour in their best market.

One thing which is essential to this production of good tobacco is good manure. How much the crop takes out of the soil is easily seen from the ponderous "ash" which is left after complete combustion, and this must be replaced. Now the quality of the manure influences the quality of the tobacco crop in a very marked degree. For instance, tobacco grown on soil which has been manured with pigs' dung proclaims its origin by its unpleasant smell and flavour. It is therefore of importance that attention should be paid to the nature of the "pabulum" which is to be supplied to the growing plant. Here at once we are face to face with a difficulty. Of artificial manures there are really none produced in the country, and the results, lately published in the Cotton Commissioner's Report, of experiments with imported artificial manures in cotton cultivation are so hopelessly discouraging in a financial point of view that there is little hope of India being able to extend her import trade in that direction. There is really nothing for the cultivator to fall back on but the family midden and the village Golgotha where the skeletons of worn-out cattle lie unburied. Now the former, it must be remembered, is in many places largely indented on for fuel and other purposes, and the latter is not popular from religious prejudice on the score of defilement. We are not sure that the latter objection is not passing away, as we have lately noticed bones carefully stacked as if with a view to sale or removal; and if a new industry could arise in the shape of factories for converting these bones into a cheap and valuable manure, within easy distance of the lands where they are wanted, it would greatly benefit agriculture generally, and would be a very healthy sign of genuine progress.

The fact is that the land is getting poorer and poorer every year for want of proper manuring, and we shall be very much surprised if, when the Revenue Survey settlements made in our richest districts in the last few years fall in, it will not be found that owing to this cause alone we must be very well content if we can get the land cultivated at the old rates instead of standing out for higher, unless in the interim some method be hit on for returning to the soil the equivalent in chemical elements of its annual yield. It is true that we have still the sub-soil to help us, but to make use of it there must be deep ploughing; and to do this the cultivator must be taught the use of new implements which in some districts may require better cattle than are at present available, and he must also be capitalist enough to be able to wait until the newly exposed surface has become mellowed under the influence of the weather. Now India is just the country where there is the least hope of inducing the agricultural class, everywhere strongly self-opinionated, to abandon old traditions and practices, and each of the reforms we have indicated would meet with an amount of passive resistance which would break the heart of any one but an enthusiast, and would at any rate take many years to overcome. Still it is possible that, if the cultivator could be brought to realise the fact that the systems of agriculture recommended to his notice were as valuable for the production of ordinary crops as they are for that which his masters, doubtless for purposes of their own, now dignify as the staple, the suspicion which is at the bottom of this obstinacy would disappear; and this it seems to us would be best promoted by following the advice of Mr. Robertson and abandoning the prosecution of expensive schemes to improve the quality of one sort of crop in favour of an attempt to propagate a sounder general knowledge of the science of agriculture.

FOREIGN LOANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The prominence given in your paper to the matter of the "Foreign Loans Committee" shows that you alone, of all the Bombay dailies, are well posted in that matter. Will you, therefore, or any of your readers inform me whether the Committee will award any compensation to the ruined bond-holders? In what manner will the decision of the Committee affect the interests of the existing bond-holders? Is it worth while not to sell the bonds at the present nominal rate?

Bombay, 21st May. HONDURAS.

[The Committee could only help the bond-holders to get back some of their money if it were proved that the Honduras Government had by their agents been guilty of deliberate swindling, and that the British Government would b justified, therefore, in exacting compensation from Honduras. But even in that case it would be a question, we should think, of getting blood out of a stone. We cannot, however, venture to give our correspondent any advice as to what he should do with his bonds.—Ed. B.G.]

THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have lately seen in your paper some letters from "Negromet" and "Runcicle" on the subject of the bad postal arrangements we have to put up with, and your notes show pretty clearly that the convenience of this Presidency is not considered. At home any grievance that is ventilated in the papers is attended to by the authorities, but out here they seemingly either don't see the *Gazette* (they surely don't take in the Church Gate Street "twaddler"), or else are too lazy to try and rectify any hardship which it may expose. Our late Municipal Commissioner was a great exception to the usual run of officials as he always was willing to hear what everybody had to say and do what he could to make things pleasant for all parties. Now that Mr. Pedder is Secretary to Government, perhaps he will be able to alter the present postal arrangements, so that the morning trains on both lines may carry mails instead of leaving Bombay empty. If not, what say you, Sir, to petitioning Government? Europeans in India are a long suffering race, but it is rather hard to see the passengers in the morning trains reading their newspapers and then have to console oneself with the thought "mine *may* come to-morrow." What the postal authorities call "rural messenger," meaning a dark gentleman who saunters from village to village with a bag of letters, delivering them at his ease, is a wonderful being. He leaves the Post Office clad in scarlet, but before he begins to distribute the letters he makes his clothes and boots into a bundle, and, nicely dressed in half a yard of cloth, creeps about from place to place with his mail bag over his arm and is quite prepared to have a chat and a chew at some "pan sopares" with any friend he may meet on the road. Here you have a faithful picture of "our postman." But this is apart from our real grievance, which is that, although the trains run at convenient hours in the morning, the Post Office send no mails by them. I trust that your powerful influence may cause some improvement in this respect

May 20. SOORYABAN.

[We quite despair of doing any good by agitating the question. We once succeeded in getting the Post Office to attend to a reasonable complaint by denouncing the head of the department as an idiot; but readers who don't know the denseness of official stupidity in this country, or the impossibility of getting a civil answer to a civil remonstrance, naturally object to the use of such strong language; and so we intend in future to bear the ills we have, and write nothing that the most sensitive person can possibly take offence at.—Ed. B. G.]

LIFE ASSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There has been a great deal said on the subject of the hardship policy-holders have to endure when the company fails in which they happen to be assured; but after long consideration I find that the actual loss amounts to very little. As there are, however, what may be called two systems of assurance—the old and the new—I will point out how failure even of an old company is not the heavy misfortune generally attributed to it, and that the loss entailed can only be to a very trifling extent a *bona fide* loss, and how the failure of a company working on the new system will, instead of producing any loss at all, bring about a positive gain.

In the first place it must be borne in mind that a person assured in any office should, the moment he is aware the company he is assured in has failed, join another; by doing this the loss he is likely to sustain will be only the difference between the premium he *has been* paying and what he *will have to pay* yearly as premia on his policy. Some, no doubt, will be wholly unable to effect a fresh assurance, but those who can—and I presume the number to be at least 90 per cent.—will do so by payment of a slight advance of premium according to the number of years they may have increased in age.

Admitting that this tax on the funds of the assured must be paid yearly to secure the object he has in view, if not in one company in another, it would be seen at a glance he cannot suffer from any considerable loss, nor can the failure of the company he is assured in be considered a heavy misfortune, as, by acting in the way I have pointed out, he reassures at once and is in exactly the same position he held before such failure. Joining another company, then, becomes an imperative necessity, and should the assured have to pay an advanced rate of premium, the extra outlay we may reasonably suppose will be called for at a time when the assured is better able to bear it, and even supposing his own company winds up without refunding a fraction he has given no more to it than he is compelled to give to the new company, but that difference arising from increased age. This is the result of the old system—a moderate loss and no more.

Secondly, with reference to the new system, it would be well if each assured, suffering by failure of their offices, were to give it a little consideration. It has so many decided advantages that I am surprised the old system of paying premiums during the whole term of life is now-a-days ever resorted to, more especially as by a *limited* number of payments, say twenty, yearly the assured may reasonably hope to have the satisfaction of seeing the whole of the premiums due by him paid up; and what is much more to the purpose, of remaining in receipt of all the privileges which "premiums with profits" carry with them. One of the main features of this system is to secure funds accumulated by premia for the benefit of policy-holders only, so that it can matter very little to those assured on this system whether the company in which he is assured sinks or swims, more especially if he takes the precaution of joining a new office when his own fails. Should many years have elapsed between the time of his originally insuring and the time of the failure of his company, no doubt a much higher premium would have to be paid on joining a new office; but supposing he belonged to a company working on the "new system," the mere fact of its failing would not only bring about no loss but would recoup him for the additional outlay he would have to make. The only persons, therefore, who can suffer real misfortune by their office failing are those who would be unable to pass a medical examination to admit of them being re-assured.

The safest companies at present doing life assurance business are those who secure for the policy-holders the greatest portion of the premium, and pre-eminently those who invest the whole of the net premium in Government securities in trust for policy-holders, as it is quite clear failure in such companies may be said to be impossible.

To make this a little clearer, I have only to revert to the fact that according to the old system we must continue to pay without cessation year after year till we die the premium demanded to secure those already made, and as we feel we cannot recover any portion of our money thus laid out, we resign ourselves to a continuation of what we sometimes feel to be an imposition, for if failure intervene we lose all, whereas if failure takes place in companies working under the "new system," especially those with life funds held in trust for policy-holders, the assured obtains a refund of something above 75 per cent. of the amount he has paid, which cannot be looked upon in any other light than as a clear gain for the party obtaining it. And it will be found by those who will give the matter the slightest consideration that this re imbursement will be more than sufficient to cover the extra premium he will have to pay in a new office for his advanced age.

I will have the reader bear in mind that when we assure our lives we agree with some company to give it a certain amount yearly in premia to obtain from it a benefit, not to ourselves during life, but to others at our death, and having made up our mind to this expenditure we know that it must go on and on yearly if we intend to confer the benefit arising from our assurance on those we leave behind. We may be said, therefore, literally to agree to lose the sum included in this premium for an amount over which we can have no control, and I find, as a rule, that the average expenditure is about 4 per cent. on the sum assured. So that—as explained above—if we join another office when our own fails and recover to the extent named, we recover what we have all along considered irretrievably lost. I am therefore of opinion that those who will read this will coincide with me by taking the same view of the actual mischief done by the failure of life assurance companies generally, and that the failure of those companies which are provided with trust funds securing policy-holders the whole of their net premiums can scarcely be classed among misfortunes at all, as the "Assured" in such cases stands financially in a better position after the failure than he did before it and consequently able to repeat the trial without loss. I will merely add that it would be well were every company doing life business in Bombay based on some such sound principles as I have endeavoured to explain.

ASSURED.

Bradshaw's Overland and Continental Guides, with Maps complete; and Baedeker's Guides to Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the Rhine, Paris, &c., together with English and French, English and German, and English and Italian Dictionaries, to be had at, Watson and Company's, Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

MR. CRAWFORD AND MR. WALTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the remark which appeared in your leading article of yesterday's issue, to the effect that I had committed a gross mistake in jeering at Mr. Crawford, I trust you will allow me to make the following explanation which will, I hope, in some degree relieve me from the stigma of having acted discourteously towards that gentleman.

An erroneous impression has gained ground (due, I believe, to a mistake in the *Times of India*) that my reply to Mr. Crawford's letter of 16th April, 1875, which you so much condemn, was put forward by me officially. To this I am able to give a complete denial, as it was addressed by me unofficially "To the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*," as was also Mr. Crawford's letter when first placed in the hands of the members of the Corporation. Why or by whose authority the heading of my letter addressed by me as 'To the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*" was converted into "notes on the foregoing by Mr. Walton." is a matter which I am unable to explain, and I can say not only that it was done without my knowledge but that that substitution has caused the introduction of considerable unnecessary acrimony into the discussion which it would have been entirely free from, had not the supposition been established, that I had officially replied to Mr. Crawford in a flippant manner. My letter was addressed to your paper by me as a private individual, and, however much you may disapprove of and condemn its tone in justice to myself the fact should not be lost sight of that I therein merely continued the same bantering spirit with which Mr. Crawford assailed me. As a private individual I can scarcely be denied the privilege of being allowed to adopt a plan for retaliation similar to that to which I find myself exposed.—Yours, &c.

RIENZI WALTON.

[The alteration in the heading of Mr. Walton's letter was made in our office. The editor had left word that, if Mr. Walton sent in some notes on Mr. Crawford's letter, as he had promised to do, they were to be printed along with the letter; and, as the communication from Mr. Walton reached this office at a late hour the printer followed his instructions. We confess we do not understand how it could be possible for Mr. Walton to write unofficially on such a subject.—Ed. B. G.]

BOMBAY.

A Deserter.—Inspector Thomas has received a reward of Rs. 10, for having arrested a seaman who deserted from the ship Ettrickdale.

Stealing a Shawl.—For this offence, Mr Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced Yenkoo Luximon to six months' hard labour, at the instance of Krishnarao Venayek.

An Old Offender.—Govind Dhoolub was yesterday convicted of having stolen a white cotton jacket, the property of Dadabhoy Cooverjee, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Enticing away a Child.—Ramjee Heerjee was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to three months' hard labour, for having enticed a child, under fourteen years of age, away from its lawful guardians.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday last, Jeewanjee Cooverjee was prosecuted by his master, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, for having stolen a currency note value Rs. 10, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

Cruelty.—Four bullock-cart drivers were fined Rs 5 each yesterday by Mr. P. Ryan, for having cruelly ill-used their animals. The same Magistrate sentenced the driver of a street roller to a fine of Rs. 2 for using a bullock which was suffering from a sore leg and lameness.

Assault.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ali was charged with having assaulted Ajaphull, woman, and was on conviction, sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace.

False Pretences.—Succaram Dhondoo and Suntoo Kundoo were charged on Thursday last, with obtaining, by false pretences, a basket of fish, valued at Rs. 2-8, from Jumna, woman, and being old offenders, were each sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the case was heard.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 20th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Gle	Chough and Crow	Bishop.
Quadrille	St. Patricks	J. D. Auber.
Overture	Roi D'Yvetot	Adam.
alse	Kathleen Mavourneen	D'albert.
Se ection	Travi ta	Verdi.
Galop	Hit and Miss	Harve.

God save the Queen.

Endangering Life and Property.—On Thursday morning, as one of the tram cars was passing by the First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School (next to the Scottish Schools) in Hornby Row, one of the pupils flung a slate out of the window. The slate struck the car and penetrated through the top, fortunately without injuring any of the passengers. Some of the company's employés saw the slate thrown from the window, and say that they can identify the lad who threw it. This is the second occasion on which life and property have been endangered in the same manner by the pupils of this school. The former occasion was made the subject of an enquiry by the Police unfortunately unsuccessfully, as there was no evidence to prove which of the pupils was guilty. We understand that the matter has again been reported to the Police, who, we hope, will be more successful this time in bringing the offender to justice.

D'Arcy Read's Ghost and the "Parsee's Wee Wife"—The pavilion in which the "Ghost" is exhibited was quite besieged by Parsee ladies and gentlemen last Thursday night to see the "Parsee's Wee Wife" in search of her husband. The performance was under the patronage of Mrs. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia who arrived precisely at 9 o'clock and immediately the performance commenced. After the scenes of the Haunted House, appeared a young and beautiful Parsee lady on the stage. She was in great distress as her husband had evidently deserted her, or perhaps lost her. In the twinkling of an eye she had disappeared and her husband then appeared in like manner with his handkerchief up to his eyes weeping and wondering where his wee wife had gone to The singing was very good and after each scene, the applause was considerable and an encore was demanded. Lastly the husband and wife met and were clasped each other's arms and we left them to ruminate over their happiness. The pavilion was crowded Iced water and fans were freely distributed in the dress circle as the night was very warm. We advise every one to hasten and pay the pavilion a visit as the monsoon is fast approaching and Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read will soon have to leave the Esplanade. The "Parsee in search of his Wee Wife" will be exhibited again to-night and every day next week and every Parsee lady and gentlemen in Bombay we are sure will go and see the decided "hit" which Mr. Read has made.

The Thakoor of Bhownugger gave a grand picnic to the *elite* of Mahableshwur on Monday last. The picnic was at Lingmala where the Government cinchona plantation is situated.—*Deccan Herald*, May 21.

The Police are on the track of the dacoits who have been plundering lately in the Havelliee talooks. One man has made a confession of the robberies and has offered to point out those who joined with him in the dacoities. We hope, therefore, that we shall soon be rid of these disturbers of the public peace.—*Id.*

From Mahableshwar we hear that the weather is delightful after the rain on Friday evening. The clouds have cleared off, but the morning mists lie thick and heavy, especially in the valleys between Mahableshwar and Poona. In the day the view of the distant hills is obscured by the haziness of the atmosphere. The dust is laid to a great extent, and the foliage of the trees shows distinctly the various tints of green which were undistinguishable when the trees were covered with dust. Everything looks lovely now, and our present correspondent, who has recently gone to the hills, thinks that he will still have the pleasantest part of the season.—*Id.*

Cholera is disappearing from the city of Poona, and there have been no fresh cases at the Yerrowda jail. This, under God, is owing to the energy of our civil and military authorities, who have remained on the spot to meet the emergency, though some of them have their homes at the hills during the hot season. No cases have appeared in cantonment. Colonel Everard has been seen in every hole and corner, ordering cleanliness to be strictly carried out in every direction. We ought all to be thankful that we have in this cantonment so energetic and indefatigable a guardian of the public health.—*Id.*

It seems that the private of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, who committed murder and suicide the other day, had attempted to murder his wife eight months ago and had only recently been released from confinement. He had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, but at the earnest entreaty of his wife, Colonel Berry had remitted half the punishment. The poor woman thought that her husband was penitent and would never be guilty of such violence again. She little thought what was before her. Colonel Berry is very strict and was unwilling to extend the mercy desired; but at last consented to do so as there was every hope that the man had received a lesson which he would never forget. It is said that he was anxious to find the Sergeant Major who had brought him to justice eight months ago, and that he vowed that he would have his life if he got hold of him. This case (and the case which occurred at Ghorepoorie a short time ago) shows that soldiers should never have their rifles and rounds of ammunition at their command except on special occasions. We trust that something will be done to put a stop to the frequent occurrences of this character which have lately been brought before the public. It is time that the military authorities should take the subject into earnest consideration and adopt strict rules in regard to the exceptional use of arms when off duty. We urgently want reform in the ranks of the Army generally. We regret that this occurrence should have taken place in such an orderly and well-commanded regiment as the old Poona 56th Foot.—*Id.*

A Shikarpoor correspondent writes that some excitement prevailed amongst the Hindoo community the other day, in consequence of one of their sect having declared that he would die on a named day. The credulous flocked to see the 'man of God' and pay homage to him at all hours of the day and night, whilst those less believing, and in authority, had him watched to see that he did not do away with himself. I need hardly say that the stated day arrived and passed but the man lived and still lives, much to the disappointment of those whom his lie imposed upon. The heat is very great now during the day, and it is impossible to remain without punkahs. The nights, however, are still cool enough to let us sleep in the house, I think though we shall have to turn our beds out in a week or so more. Since the setting in of the summer we have those nuisances the insects at night, and it is almost [illegible] to sit near a lamp. This is anothe[illegible] here.—*Sind News.*

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA SUCCESSION—DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BARODA, 21st May.

I believe that the Government of India have at last decided upon the merits of the claims to the throne, and have decided that the right of succession lies in the Khandeish family. The Ranee Jumnabaee will adopt a young member of that family immediately, and the grand ceremony of the installation of the adoptee on the throne will follow shortly afterwards.

I fear some strange political movement inimical to the public peace is going on in Baroda; but the authorities are vigilant, and there is no doubt that the British troops are sufficient to preserve the decree of the Government of India from being upset.

RETIRING COLONELS.

ALLAHABAD, 21st May.

Colonel George Ward, Bengal Cavalry, and Colonel Fullerton, Staff Corps, have retired under the Lieutenant-Colonels' retiring scheme.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

LONDON, 21st May.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Jervis, Hon. Member for Harwich, moved that the existing relations between the War Office and the Indian Department, with regard to British troops serving in India, were prejudicial to the public interest. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, in replying, stated that no difficulties existed, that negotiations respecting the allowances of soldiers sent to India were still pending, and that it was obvious it would soon become necessary to change the system.

The three years' service motion has been negatived.

LONDON, 20th May, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera 5½.

Exchange on India	1s. 9⅜d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93
4½ do do	94
5½ do do	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	103¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£8,375,000	Inc. £375,000
Bills discounted	£17,687,500	Dec. £1,500,000
Bullion	£21,250,000	Inc. £125,000

The sum of £117,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Thoren Helsing.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 21st May, 8-57 A.M.

Mail Steamer Nizam, from Bombay, arrived.

The rumour relating to a fire in the city at Rawul Pindee has no foundation.

Captain H. B. Abbott is appointed Political Agent to the eastern States of Rajpootana.

Captain W. H. Hallet has been selected by the Government to succeed Mr. Loch as Sheriff of Madras.

A few cases of cholera at Delhi have been reported, but with that exception, the health of the people and the harvests throughout the N. W. Provinces are generally good.

The *Dehli Gazette* has been informed that Mr. Melville, late of the Bengal Civil Service, who became so notorious by his embracing Mahometanism, has recently died at Dehra of cholera. It is said that before his death "Abdool Rahman" recanted and returned to Christianity.

The *Englishman* hears that there have been many cases of cholera at Dehra, at the foot of the Mussooree Hills, and at Rajpoor. Also three cases have been reported as having occurred at Landour. It is probable there may be a bad cholera season in the North-West and Central Provinces.

The Lahore paper announces the death at Lewisham, Kent, of Mr. George Stone, C. E., who was for many years on the Engineering Staff of the Punjab and Delhi Railways, and was a most popular member of Lahore society. Mr. Stone was compelled by ill-health to leave this country, and had for the last four years been in a very delicate state.

Judgment has been given by Mr. Justice Turner in the Allahabad divorce case, Collings vs. Collings, in which the wife (the petitioner) sued for divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery and cruelty. The learned Judge held that the petitioner had made out the case, and had established both charges, and gave a decree *nisi* with costs against the respondent.

The *Daily Telegraph* concludes an article on the policy of the Government of India in Baroda affairs as follows:—"What is done, however, suffices; and Colonel Phayre, who has endured more injustice than anybody else in this matter, may console himself with the reflection that his fidelity to the interests of the people of Baroda and his personal sufferings have brought about a change which cannot but prove a blessing to three millions of people who inhabit the city and the outlying dominions of the deposed tyrant."

The crop of sugar at Mauritius is expected to be about 90,000 or 95,000 tons, owing to the drought which has visited the island. Occasional showers had, however, fallen by the latest accounts which extend to the end of last month, and planters were consequently more hopeful, and if in the ensuing three or four months there should be a fair rainfall some of the harm already done to the canes may be remedied. Indian labourers have been obliged to submit, which they have done cheerfully, to a reduction of 2 shillings or 4 shillings a month.

The lady to whom the new Governor of Madras, the Duke of Buckingham, is about to be married, the Hon'ble Emily Freemantle, is the fourth and youngest daughter of Lord Cottesloe, who is better known as Sir Thomas Freemantle, who represented Buckingham in the Conservative interest from 1826 to 1846. He was Secretary to the Treasury in 1844-45, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1845-46, he is a Baron of the Austrian empire and was created a Baron of the United Kingdom in 1874. Lord Cottesloe is 77 years of age and his daughter Emily must be a good deal younger than the Duke who is 52 years of age.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Banerjee was, on conviction on a charge of perjury on Wednesday last, sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Hooghly to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine. Poorno Chunder came from a respectable family of Alab, and being a man of intelligence, and having been properly educated, he entered into service as a Moonsiff, and subsequently exchanged it for the subordinate executive service; but unfortunately for himself and his family, he pursued a course of life which has resulted in the loss of his appointment, his honor, his reputation, his prestige, his fortune, nay, his everything in the world, and ultimately made him an inmate of a criminal jail. His career ought to be a warning to others.

The *Pioneer*:—"We have received information of movements about to take place in the higher branches of the Indian Medical Service. The Surgeon-General J. Campbell Brown, C.B., has applied for leave on medical certificate from 1st June next for six months. Dr. Brown's tour of service will expire on 24th November next. He will thus complete the last six months of his five years' tour in England, and will then retire from the service to which he has been an honour and an ornament. Deputy Surgeon-General Banister, of the Rawul Pindee Circle, has been offered the officiating appointment of Surgeon-General. Should the state of his health prevent him from going to Calcutta, Deputy Surgeon-General Tresidder, of the Umballa Circle, will then probably be offered the post."

The following telegram from Colonel Wyndham has been published in the Calcutta papers:—"Mandalay, May 17. Yesterday long interview with the King. H. M. is most anxious to settle matters amicably. Lee Tseet Tie, the Chinese General, who, it is supposed, arrested Browne's advance, arrived here three days ago, bearer of dispatches from Pekin. King denies all complicity in the failure of Colonel Browne's expedition which is confirmed by careful private enquiry. No serious difficulty anticipated regarding the Karennee question. Public opinion about King's ill-treatment of foreigners quite unfounded. Rumours of concentration of troops towards frontier incorrect. Trade depressed, and almost at a standstill, pending settlement of question in dispute.

Judgment was given on Tuesday last in the High Court, Calcutta, by Mr. Justice Phear in the collision case of the Natmoo vs. Moorbill. His Lordship examined the evidence of both sides at considerable length, and commented with some severity on the testimony of Captain McDermott of the Natmoo, and on that of Captain Brown, of the Moorhill. As regards the main points of the case, he found that the Moorhill was to blame for the collision, that the Natmoo had not in any way contributed to it, and that the loss of the latter ship was due to the injuries sustained by her when the vessels collided, and not, as suggested by the other side, to her having been scuttled by her own crew. A decree was accordingly made in favour of the Natmoo for Rs. 15,000, with costs.

Sir Stafford Northcote's National Debt (Sinking Fund) Bill has been printed. The scheme is very simple. It provides that there shall be a permanent annual charge of 28 millions sterling for the National Debt, certain specified charges will be annually paid out of this sum, leaving every year a surplus which is to be applied towards reducing the National Debt. An estimate has been made of the amount of stock to be purchased in each year from 1875-6 to 1904-5 inclusive, under the operation of this plan. From this it appears that the total amount of stock to be purchased in the ten years ending 1884-85 is £6,795,000; and the additional amount to be purchased out of surplus revenue, by life annuities, &c., is £13,073,000, making a total of £19,868,000. In the thirty years ending 1904-5 the total amount of stock to be purchased from the £28,000,000 is £192,485,300, and the additional amount, £39,219,000, or a total of £231,704,300.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have been condemned to pay the cost of the proceedings in the case of Leader v. Moody. Mr. Leader applied to the Rolls Court on April 30, for a decree to restrain Messrs. Moody and Sankey from the use of Her Majesty's Opera House for their religious services. Mr. Leader was the lessee of seventeen stalls in the theatre, of three boxes on the pit tier, two on the grand tier and one on the second or gallery tier, and he complained that his rights had been violated by the defendants depriving him of the enjoyment of these stalls and boxes and converting the theatre to a use which it was never intended for. After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides His Honour after looking at all the circumstances of the case and admitting that the plaintiff had established his rights, thought he should be best performing his duty by awarding what the plaintiff was content to receive, namely the nominal damages of one shilling, the defendants to pay the costs of the proceedings. Judgment accordingly.

The following particulars of the recent conflagration at Peshawur are published by the *Delhi Gazette* from its correspondent, under date the 14th instant:—"Yesterday about five o'clock P. M., when a strong wind was blowing, a fire broke out in the mohulla of Kurreempoora, Hindoo Goozur, where the principal merchants, bankers and the wealthiest people reside. No sooner was the alarm given than all the civil and military authorities were on the spot; the sappers and miners with the fire engines turned out and the municipal commissioners and the citizens also joined to arrest the conflagration. But their efforts were of no avail, as the wind was getting higher and higher. The more they poured on water, the more the fire spread. It is twelve noon (14th) and the fire has not been thoroughly got under; but the wind is not so high as it was yesterday. The loss has been great. About three or four hundred houses are said to have been destroyed but I cannot give you the exact particulars as yet."

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—

Mr. Lumisden Strange, of Madras, in the East Indies merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs Dymes and Company, of the same place, merchants and agents, for an improved lashing plate or jolly applicable to any hydraulic lever, screw, or other press employed in the compression of cotton, wool, hay, jute or other fibres.

Mr. Thomas Drewet, of Khangaum, mechanical engineer, for improvements in cotton and other presses.

Mr. William Bull, Civil Engineer, at present residing at Agra, for a more economical method of burning bricks, tiles, and other goods.

Mons. Jean, Baptiste Toselli, of Paris, in France for improved apparatus for grappling submerged objects.

Mr. John McGooch Beath, Engineer of San Francisco, California, United States of America, for improvements in the process of making artificial ice and in apparatus therefor.

Mr. John Y. Smith of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United Sates of America, for improvement in Railway brake apparatus.

"Can it be," asks the *World*, "that Dr. Kenealy's client is both an Orton and a Tichborne?" "A strange story, but one for whose authenticity I can vouch, reaches me: Somewhere about the time when the true and original R. C. T. D. should have been born, the old Sir Roger Tichborne, his father, was living at Bath. His cook was a young woman possessed, in the language of the liner, of 'considerable personal attractions,' and the elderly Catholic baronet somewhat too literally accepted the Horatian maxim, *ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori*. In the course of time a contraband baby made its appearance. Who that baby was, I do not pretend to say; but there are three things which are indisputable—first, the fact that the mother of the luckless little mortal was Sir Roger Tichborne's cook; secondly, that the father was Sir Roger Tichborne himself; thirdly, that the surname of this cook was Orton. It is possible enough that the inferences drawn from this episode may be false; but I can pledge my veracity that the episode itself is of evangelical truth."

The clever capture of a thief by the Police on Malabar Hill, which we reported in our issue on Wednesday last, has certainly established the very gratifying fact that Malabar Hill is well protected. We may remark that Mr. Sedgwick whose house the thief entered, naturally felt disposed to reward the police for their services, and he has sent Rs. 100 for distribution among the men who captured that particular thief, but it should be remembered that rewards to the police should only be bestowed by the Magistrate or by the Judge before whom the thief is brought. The recognition of the services of the police by rewards privately given might, if our police were not incorruptible, have an injurious effect, and, moreover, the poorer members of the community might be neglected because they could not meet very successful performance of their duty by the police with a suitable reward, and they might justly complain that such liberality was injudiciously disposed. If the police deserve any reward for their services, the rule that they should receive it at the hands of a magistrate or court of justice is preferable to any distribution of money among them from any other source.

A letter from Yokohama in the *Débats* (April 23) gives an account of the departure of the English and French Occupation Corps, the former consisting of 250 marines, with a colonel and 18 officers, and the latter of 88 soldiers and 11 officers. The English force embarked in the Adventure for Natal, and the French in the Tanais for Saigon and thence to France. The whole population collected to witness the embarkation, displaying the most friendly feeling; and the next morning though the hour of departure was early, a number of foreign residents accompanied the troops to the mouth of the bay. The officers had been invited to dine with the Minister of War and had been presented to the Mikado, who gave each of them photographs of himself and the Empress, a great favour, in a country where the sale of Royal likenesses is prohibited. The Diplomatic Body and the chief native functionaries attended a ball given in honour of the officers, and a dinner was given to the privates. It is believed that both England and France will retain the ground hitherto occupied by their barracks and other buildings on a hill commanding the town and harbour. The evacuation was a concession to the solicitations of the Government, supported by the Russian, German, and American Ministers. The writer sees no reason to doubt the security of the foreign residents, who would, if necessary, be protected by the men-of-war in the roads, and thinks there is a fair prospect of the opening of additional ports and an extension of the area accessible to foreigners at the ports already open.

"I felt improved," says 'Rasper' in *Vanity Fair*, "when I heard the accounts of the great picture sale at Christie's on Tuesday, and learnt that there were people who believed the prices reached to be the *bona fide* representation of the value of the pictures. There are evidently a great many who do not know that there are great dealers who live by keeping up the exaggeration of prices, who have miles of canvas to dispose of, and who, therefore, whenever there is assale, go there and run everything up to ruination—that is to say everything from the hand of any painter to whom they are committed so far as to possess a stock of his works. Most of the modern reputations have been made in this and similar ways by the dealers, and there are painters who get a thousand and fifteen hundred each for works which will no more exist than their own names fifty years hence. The ignorance of the suddenly enriched manufactures of the North has been to a great extent the cause of this, for they have been accustomed to order a picture gallery as they would a ton of coals, and knowing nothing whatever of art have of course put themselves entirely in the hands of the dealers. The dealers, moreover, have often relations with the Press which would look curious if they were disclosed and published with the art criticisms, and in fact we have come to this pass that neither the criticisms published on, nor the prices paid for, pictures are any indication whatever of their real value. The only consolation is that one at least of the manufacturing towns has ceased to buy of late, and that thus one great stronghold of ignorance and high price has been broken down."

We are much obliged to the *Times of India* for reminding us of the exact words of its special telegram from London of April 27. The telegram runs as follows:—"While acknowledging the difficulties of the Governor General's situation, the Press generally condemns the deposition of the Gaekwar." Our contemporary thinks this is a different thing from saying, "The Press generally advocates the restoration of the Gaekwar"; and no doubt the words are different, though the sense is the same. But take the actual words, and they are found to embody an assertion which is absolutely false. We have not read any article in any English paper, with the doubtful exception of the *Globe*, in which the deposition of the Gaekwar is not spoken of as just and necessary, no matter how strongly the blundering policy of the Indian Government may be condemned. Reuter had, in fact, given the verdict of the English Press quite correctly, two days before the publication of the *Times of India's* special telegram, in the message in which it was stated that, "though acknowledging the necessity for deposition, the majority of the leading papers declare that the present action of the Indian Government demonstrates the Commission was a mistake." We subjoin a series of extracts from the principal papers which clearly show that our contemporary's special telegram was an impudent fabrication:—

(*Times*, April 26.)

These considerations *do not show* that the Viceroy is wrong in now deciding that the interests both of the Empire and the people of Baroda require the deposition of Mulharrao, but they lay open to damaging criticism the succession of errors which made such a conclusion inevitable.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 26.)

If we assume that the course taken by the Indian Government is the best which they could have adopted under the circumstances, that will give us the true measure of the initial error (of appointing the Commission of Inquiry).

(*Daily Telegraph*, April 27.)

There have been grave mistakes in the affair, but the client of Serjeant Ballantine has had the benefit of them; and the Viceroy's present decision is one which certainly does not err on the side of severity.

(*Daily News*, April 24.)

As to the deposition of the Gaekwar, considered merely with reference to his merits as a ruler, few will be found to deny that it is a measure of justice. But this very fact condemns most completely the policy which prescribed the Gaekwar's trial.

(*Observer*, April 25.)

Nobody at home has any doubt that Mulharrao has been rightly deposed.

(*Globe*, April 24.)

Although the deposition of the Gaekwar may have been rendered imperative by reasons of State, it is impossible to help feeling some misgivings as to the way in which this arbitrary proceeding will be viewed by the people of India.

(*Standard*, April 28.)

The policy of the Indian Government towards the Gaekwar of Baroda has generally approved itself to public opinion, at least to that public opinion to which British Governments are responsible.

BOMBAY FACTORY COMMISSION.

SIXTH SITTING.

The members of the Commission again met on Wednesday last in the Library of the Secretariat. Two witnesses were examined: Mr. Isaac Alcock, the Engineer of the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Company's mills, and Mr. William Duncan, the Engineer and Manager of the Prince of Wales' cotton press.

The evidence given was as follows:—

Mr. Isaac Alcock said:—I have been twelve years with mills in this country. At home I was engaged in building and repairing mills. Cogwheels, straps, rollers and other parts of the machinery should be protected. The machinery in this country is protected the same as that at home. There are not many serious accidents in this country; they are generally occasioned by carelessness or curiosity. The youngest children employed are about five or six years. I see no objection to employing children as young as this when the work is light. The hours of work in our mill is from 6 A. M. to 6 30 P. M. In winter the hours are reduced from want of light. These hours are too long for children. I don't think the present working hours too long for men. I would allow an hour a day for taking food, &c. Our mill is closed about forty-one days in every year. We close every alternate Sunday. I think all mills should close every Sunday for the advantage of the operatives, as they might thus obtain a day's rest, for time for domestic duties, &c.; but it would be a loss to mill-owners, who would object to Sunday closing, as they would thereby lose the produce of that day's labour. I think that the present holidays are sufficient. I don't think the stoppage of the mill for one day is any advantage to the machinery: two days a month would be beneficial. The operatives have greatly improved in their work during the last ten years. They are paid on the Saturday nearest to the twentieth of every month. They are very healthy generally. There is a plentiful supply of Vehar water for their use. Ventilation is effected by doors, windows, and trap-roof ventilators. They are sufficient. During the cold season they have to be closed. The thermometer in the mill varies with the season from 86° to 94°. The maximum temperature is not too high. A temperature of 100° would be disagreeable. I cannot say whether it would be unhealthy. I don't know of any disease occurring among the operatives occasioned by the dust. There are special means of ventilation in the blowing and grinding rooms, viz. ridge openings and fan ventilators. The children should be educated voluntarily. The generality of the hands do not require mechanical education; they should receive an ordinary school education. I think an Act would be beneficial. I don't think there is any necessity for the Act to limit the days or hours of work. I don't think competition will produce longer hours than at present. I think the Government should bear the expense of working the Act. There is a difficulty in getting skilled labour, but not other labour. The probable increase in the number of mills will not create a difficulty in obtaining labour. There are three times the number of hands employed here that there are in England, which is a disadvantage.

Mr. William Duncan then deposed:—I have been manager and engineer of the Prince of Wales' cotton press for six years. We employ no children and have about 130 hands. Women are employed in picking cotton. Our machinery is protected. Some of the machinery in Bombay is not protected very well. All machinery should be. For nine months in the year the working hours are from 8 A. M., to 5-30 P.M., and the remainder of the year from daylight to dark. Sometimes they work all night. When they work all day and night there are generally two batches. Twelve hours' work a day are quite long enough for the three months. There are no meal hours in cotton presses. We do not close on Sundays during the three months. During the other nine months we close on Sundays. Mills should be closed on Sundays. It would be an advantage to all hands, and the operatives can do sufficient work in six days. I don't think that press-owners would object to closing on Sundays, except during the three working months. We give all the Hindoo and Mussulman holidays. They have a good supply of water in our press. Our press is the best in Bombay as regards ventilation; it is sufficiently ventilated and is provided with ventilators. There are other presses which are not well ventilated. I think an Act is necessary to prevent working on Sunday, to regulate the hours of working, &c. I am now speaking of cotton presses only. (In reply to a Commissioner): I don't say whether or not the Act should be applied to other factories. The Act should be put in operation all over the Presidency. I find that when men work for twelve hours in the presses in hot seasons they are exhausted, especially in the hot season. Strikes are not frequent.

The Commission was then adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Trinity Sunday, 23rd May 1875.

The annual services will be as follows:—

11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.

Introit: Hymn 135 Holy! Holy! Holy!
Offertory Hymn, 154, Have mercy on us.

6 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon.

Processional:—Hymn 385, Onward, Christian Soldiers.

Anthem:—Hymn 244, Christ is made the sure Foundation.

Before Sermon:—Hymn 135, Holy! Holy! Holy!

After Sermon:—Hymn 320, The Church's one Foundation.

The Offertory for the annual monsoon repairs of the Church.

On Sunday next, and until further notice, the Cathedral Services will be as follows:—

7-30 A. M.—Celebration of Holy Communion in the Chancel of the Cathedral.

6 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Town Hall.

The Rev. John Urquhart will preach in the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, to-morrow evening, on "What the Scriptures tell us regarding Society in Heaven." Worship will begin at half-past six o'clock.

The District Chair, this ingenious invention of a French Carpenter, folds into a space about the size of a Rug or Pillow, and is most suitable for Civil Servants and Military Officers for use in the Districts, as well as for the Drawing Room, being made extremely neat and of the toughest wood. The joints and hinges are made on a principle to add strength instead of weakening as usual. To be had at Watson and Company's, Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT.—20th May.

(Before C. P. Cooper, Esq., Lieutenant Brenner and Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.)

Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Sodawaterwalla was charged with refusing to pay the Municipal Commissioner the sum of Rs 347-3-4 for lawful expenses incurred on his behalf in connecting the drains of his houses Nos. 1 and 4 in Trinity Chapel Street, with the public sewer. The defendant pleaded that the charge made for the work done was excessive.

The case was subsequently adjourned to the 24th prox., pending the return from leave of the municipal inspector who served the notice on the defendant, informing him that the work would be done at his expense.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending the 12th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River rising. Fever in two and cattle-disease in three talukas. North-west winds on Sunday and Monday with great heat; nights still and warm.

Shikarpur.—Wheat harvest gathered; insects in Kumber taluka injuring harvested grain. Cattle-disease has disappeared. Nigths cool. Fever prevailing. River 7 feet 1 inch on Bukkur gauge, height one foot less than last year.

Hyderabad.—State of crops, weather and health same as before. Mango crop destroyed by blight. River slightly higher.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather hot with occasional dust-storms; nights cool. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. River floods have reached the Kusmore Begari Bund at Burrie. Health fair.

Ahmedabad.—State of weather same as before. Cholera slightly prevalent.

Kaira.—Few deaths from cholera in some talukas. Weather hot.

Surat.—Weather and public health good.

Broach.—Public health good. Weather sultry.

Khandeish.—Cholera continues. Preparations for monsoon crops in progress. Cotton market dull; Hinganghat 48, American 59; ginning finished.

Nasik.—No change.

Tanna.—Weather tolerably cool. Public health good. Slight fever in Shapur taluka. Scarcity of drinking water in some places in Wada talukas.

Poona.—Weather hot. Fever in Indapur. Cholera in four talukas, and cattle-disease in a few talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Cholera in four, cattle-disease in two talukas.

Sholapur.—No change.

Satara.—Slight fever in Walwa, ague in Patan, cattle-disease in three talukas.

Belgaum.—Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease in Athni taluka.

Dharwar.—Slight rain in a few places. Cotton harvest over in six talukas.

Kanara.—Sowing for monsoon crop commenced. Weather hot. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.

Kaladgi.—Crops harvested. Land being cleared for next sowing. Health good.

Rajkote.—Weather very hot.

Wadwan.—Weather very hot. Health moderate.

Baroda.—No change.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 10th instant.) Weather warm. Estimated yield of rabi crops 14 annas in Mahad and 12 annas in Mangaon taluka.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 4th instant) Nagli crop in Lanje Peta good. Rice sowing commenced in Malwan taluka. Dysentery in some villages of Mandangad Peta and 7 deaths from cholera in a village of the same Peta. Cattle-disease still prevails in three talukas.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF KARIKAL.

(*From a Correspondent of the Madras Mail.*)

KARIKAL, 14th May 1875.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that I record the death of M. Edouard Gustave Romieux, Chevalier of the Legion of Honneur, and Chef de Service at Karikal. He was suddenly struck down in the prime of an apparently vigorous life, busily revolving a pet scheme of public utility, which he was very anxious to carry out, and eagerly looking forward, with all the fond pride of a father, to the future of his sons, one of whom had, only a few days previously, commenced a promising career in France! It is true that for several days before his death, Mr. Romieux had not been feeling quite well; had complained of loss of appetite, and of want of sleep; but the indisposition which was attributed to the exceptionally hot weather was not unfortunately, thought much of either by himself or by his friends, and it did not prevent him—or, perhaps, it may now more truly be said, that he would not let it prevent him—either from discharging his daily duties, or even from taking a little more exercise than was is wont. The day before his death he wrote eleven letters, some of which were very long ones. During the night he was attacked with fever, which even next morning inspired no apprehension. But at noon delirium suddenly supervened; and in two hours and-a-half he had sunk into that sleep that knows no waking! His remains were conducted to their last resting place with military honours, and with all that solemn pomp which the Church of Rome knows so well how to display on such occasions. The coffin, covered with a richly worked pall, on which rested the sword, cocked hat, and uniform of the deceased, was placed on a car, and escorted on either side by the troops, under command of Captain Charrier, the Commandant of Karikal. At the head, chanting the prayers for the repose of the dead, walked the venerable Cure of Karikal, and a cluster of priests; and the sight of these ecclesiastics in their flowing vestments, with their attendant acolytes and incense-bearers, preceded by a splendid silver crucifix, borne aloft in the air; the funeral car and its mournful catafalque; the grave and solemn demeanour of the troops, as they marched on either side with arms reversed and downcast eyes; the slow, long crowd of reverent mourners, in their varied uniforms, costumes, and dresses—combined to form, in the still, grey evening, an imposing, and impressive spectacle. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded with spectators, and the sympathetic silence maintained throughout by these persons, while it spoke volumes for their own sense of propriety, said also something in favour of the influence exercised by the police of Karikal. Arrived at the cemetery, the last benediction of the Church was pronounced; the troops fired the soldier's farewell; and Mr. Ciret, Chef des Details Administratifs, in a few touching and gracefully chosen words, paid, on behalf of the assembled French functionaries, their tribute of respect and affection to their departed Chief. At the conclusion of M. Ciret's address, the British Consular Agent stepped forward, and dropped on the coffin a wreath of *immortelles*. The crowd of mourners then silently separated.

M. Romieux, like the late Lord Hobart perhaps, was one of those men who require to be known to be appreciated; and whose virtues, in many cases, are only too tardily recognized. Of modest, retiring, and unassuming habits, he rather shunned than courted publicity; but those who were admitted to his intimacy found in him a cultivated gentleman, an always genial associate, and an amiable friend. His country loses in him a high-minded official, a man who ever maintained his convictions with sturdy independence, and who was, consequently, a thoroughly trustworthy public servant; and many an Englishman will regret in his death the loss of a congenial companion, an appreciative critic of English institutions, and an actively sympathetic supporter of the British Government in India.

CHA-KAR DARPAN NATAK.

(*Englishman.*)

Act III.

The 1st Scene of the 3rd Act is laid in Assam in the house of Mr. Maclean, who is represented as sitting on a chair, and soliloquizing in half English and half bad Bengali. "He is reflecting on the great loss amounting to about Rs 50,000 which he sustained last year; he lays the blame on his present Dewan, and meditates on giving him a good whipping; the former man he considers to have been a very good fellow." Just at this moment his Dewan Nidhuram enters, and is at once taken to task, and reproved for telling a falsehood (with reference to something he had been desired to do) Nidhu promises to search diligently, and brings his master what he sought after: He is again abused, and told by Maclean that the Indigo Planters have their shyamchands (a leathern 5-pronged thong, so called by the planters, and by the police called ramkant), but that he has his whip, which he promises to apply if what he had desired to be done is not accomplished; to this Nidhu replies that much money will be required. The person alluded to wants Rs. 100 in hand, and Rs. 200 more on arrival. Mr. Maclean now professes to have much love for his Dewan, and proceeds to consult with him about the prospects of the present year, which this man informs him will be great, and serve to recoup his master for all the losses he had sustained during the previous year, and when he too hopes to have his pay increased, as he has a very large family to support, consisting of a mother, two brothers, three sisters, and their families, in all 15 souls. Maclean professes to have seen Nidhu's mother, but wishes to know why he does not show his sisters, whereupon the Dewan expresses his surprise at such a request; inasmuch as respecable females are not in the habit of exposing themselves in public, to which the sahib says that European females walk and go to the bazaar on the public road and in the garden, which is very pleasing to the soul. He reproves Nidhu for trying to mislead him, because, on the occasion of his last visit to Calcutta, he saw Bengali Babus taking out their females publicly for a drive with them. Nidhu suggests that these must be the so-called civilized Babus, for village and country people would never do so. After a little further conversation, Mr. Maclean promises to raise his salary to Rs. 100 beginning with the month next ensuing, giving him to understand at the same time that he cannot manage his expenses under Rs. 500. They then part, Mr. Maclean to tiffin; but before doing so, he takes the precaution to warn Nidhu "to mind and do as he has been told."

N.B.—In this scene it must be remarked that the writer avoids mentioning the nature of the work required to be done by Nidhu, and the person who is to receive the Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 the reader is left to guess.

Close of Scene 1., Act 111.

The 2nd Scene in Act III. is laid in Sarada and Barada's mud hovel in Assam, where Nrityakali and Sarma are represented seated and conversing with each other as to their present position. The latter describes herself as feeling uneasy in mind, on account of being far away from her mother; but they praise the Dewan as being a man of honor, and a friend and protector of womankind. Sarma expresses a desire to send a letter to her country. At this moment Nidhuram enters, soliloquizing thus "If the men are at home now, there will be some disturbance (or bother); in that case I will say that I have come from the sahib to pay them their wages." He then glances all around, and proceeds to shout out, asking if any one is at home; and on being responded to by Nrityakali who wishes to know who it is that is calling out, he gives his name, and then on enquiry learns that Sarada and Barada have already gone to the tea-gardens, but are shortly expected back for their dinner. He says that he has come to pay them their wages; and on Nrityakali remarking that they could have gone and fetched it, he says it did not matter; he then lets them know that his sahib is a very kind and compassionate man having much pity for the poor and distressed, to which Nrityakali replies, hoping that he would befriend their husbands. On this Nidhu says that the sahib is entirely "under his thumb," and will do whatever he asks of him; he is happy to tell them that the *sahib* is much pleased with their work, and has promised to give them some bakshish. Nidhu hereupon tenders Nrityakli her wages, which she takes, and turning towards Sarma, he enquires who she is, and why she appears so very bashful! she need not fear, for if anything out of the way should perchance happen to her, he was ready to apply himself heart and soul to aid her. She gives her name as Sarma which he pronounces to be really a heavenly name, and assures her that she works so well as to elicit his master's hearty approbation. At this she casts her eyes down abashed. He gives her wages, and tells the women that if they go down to the *sahib* in the evening, he will give them bakshis. Nrityakali excuses herself on the plea of having work to do at that time; he tells them it would make no difference if they did not work that day, and that whilst he was their guardian and protector, no one durst say aught to them. She at last consents to go, but expresses her fear of facing the *sahib*, and therefore hopes that both their husbands will be permitted to accompany them. He assures them that there is nothing to fear. The sahib is a very good and pure minded man, but he cautions them against attempting to take their husbands. Nrityakali who as the elder, has hitherto been acting as the spokeswoman, remarks that if their husbands come to know of it, they would assuredly be beaten. Nidhu tells them that they have no need to mention the matter, that he would go along with them in the afternoon and after that they had seen the sahib and got the bakshish they could return home. Sarma now ventures to say that they could by no means go in the afternoon; he tells her not to fear, for he will accompany them, at which Nrityakali assents, and is strongly warned again against making the least mention of this to the men; he then departs, promising to call for them in the evening, as proposed by him.

Close of Scene 2nd of Act III.

The 3rd Scene of Act III. is laid in a room in Mr. Maclean's house. Nrityakali and Sarma enter, accompanied by Nidhuram, who shows them the way in, and immediately calls out to the bearer to bring water, wherewith to wash their feet Nrityakali objects, saying that they have not come invited to partake of any feast; they are desired to be seated, and commence admiring the place, but are told by Nidhu that this is nothing to be compared with the sahib's room on the other side of the house; he leaves them for a while, saying that he is going to see the sahib. Sarma now expresses her fears to Nrityakáli, who consoles her by the saying that zemindars and masters are like fathers, and no one ought to be afraid of such, she then makes mention of her having heard that the sahib is a wicked man; but in this she is overruled by her sister-in-law, who, on the contrary, says that he is a very good man. Sarma leaves all to God and her fate. Nidhuram here re-enters, and addressing Sarma, says that the sahib wants her; she at first refuses to go, trembles, and appeals to her elder sister, who persuades her to go. Nidhurám upbraids her for her bashfulness, and assures her by saying that she will not have occasion to utter even a word; she will have merely to go and stand, and make a salaam when the sahib will give her some money as bakshis. She, however, requests her sister to precede her, but is again persuaded to go as requested. Nidhu tells her not to delay, but get up and come at once, as the sahib may go away to his tiffin, and she will then lose the chance of meeting him; she gets up at last to go, Nidhuram meanwhile offering to direct her footsteps; they both go, leaving Nrityakali seated alone; shortly after this Nidhuram returns, having left Sarma behind, and sees Nritya seated, admiring the house; he tells her of Sarma being very bashful. Nrityakali asks him his reason for having come away so soon without Sarma; he tells her there is nothing to be afraid of; his master is not that sort of a man. On Nidhuram asking her what other relations they have in their native land, she says that Sarma has both her parents, brothers, sisters, &c., and that when advised by them not to go to a foreign land, she, through love of her husband, persisted in accompanying her husband, and that it was her sole wish now to be able to make Sarma over to her parents in safety. Nidhurma assures her that there is nothing to be afraid of on that account, and that she would be able to do so. (Here a voice is heard crying out from within, "Sister Nritya save me!") Nrityakali becomes excited, and remarks that the voice appears to be that of her sister Sarma. Nidhuram hereupon suggests that the sahib must have been all this while away at his work, and that Sarmà has been consequently kept waiting. Nrityakali, however, does not concur in this opinion, but asks him to go and see what the matter is. He repeats that there is no necessity whatsoever for so doing, but looks around nevertheless. Nrityakali begins to feel uneasy, and again asks him to go and look. Nidhuram tells her to keep quiet, and after that remarks that he thinks he sees her coming along yonder. In the meanwhile Sarma arrives with dishevelled hair and clothes discomposed, whereupon Nritya asks her to sit dwon.

Sarma, weeping aloud, says, "Call me no more sister, for I can no more be so during this life," then, looking at Nidhuram, she says to him:

"Yes! you son of a barren woman, you mentioned at the house that the sahib wished to give bakshish, and that is why you took me to get the bakshish. The sahib has placed his hands on the body of a Bengali woman; can any more caste remain to me now?" she goes on in the same strain, calling on her husband, her father, mother, and other relatives not to blame her, and, after asking Nrityakali to exonerate her before them all, she falls down and expires.

Nidhuram hastens off, as he says, for a doctor.

Nrityakali in the meanwhile weeps aloud, calling on Sarma, not knowing what answer she will now make to her husband for this dreadful catastrophe. She goes on to say: "Is such the outrageous conduct of the Tea Planters? where are the sahibs who are the masters of the Bengalis, and like unto fathers? is this their kind of work?" She goes on appealing to her lost Sarma! and says, "to whom will I show this charred face of mine? Such is the act of the Tea Planter!!!" (sic in orig.)

Curtain falls. Close of Act 111.

Act IV.

This Act is in one scene, which is laid in a tea garden at Assam. Nidhurám and 4 Paiks (watchmen) enter, accompanying Sarada and Barada. Nidhurám "loquitur". "The rascal's wife has died, and he threatens to lodge a complaint in the Court against my sahib; the Court will save them (said tauntingly), and who will keep these rascals now?" Here the two coolies are urged to go on by the Paiks; they remonstrate, words ensue, then Nidhuram interferes, and tells the Paiks that it is no use beating them now; let the sahib come, and then it will be known what is to be done. Barada threatens to complain against the sahib. Nidhuram wishes to know on what charge, and is told for taking away his wife from his house, on which Nidhuram says, "Well, and if it be so what can be done?" Barada says "Why, you will be hanged." Nidhuram remarks that he himself hangs 10 or 15 every month. Sarada now interposes, and says that they are but mere chashas and ought Tea Planters to cast eyes upon the women of such people. Barada hereupon says that the sahib is not alone to blame; the fellow of a Dewan is the root of all evil; on this there is another interference from the Paiks, after which Nidhuram accuses them of not having gone to work on the day previous, and is told by them that they wish to work no more, but to return to their country. Nidhuram tells them that it is vain to think of any such thing; they express a wish to lodge a complaint at the thannah, and have the guilty parties hanged, on which Nidhuram retorts that the thannah and police are in the sahib's fist; and if he chose to kill 1,000 instead of one only, nothing could be done to him. An altercation ensues, and blows are given to the coolies. Barada weeps and calls out to his "for ever lost Sarma," and says that he has now been further disgraced by receiving a shoe-beating, and wishes rather to be killed outright, so that he may be able to join his Sarma. Sarada appeals to the Dewan Nidhuram, and promises to say nothing about the matter, if permitted to return to their homes. To this Nidhuram replies that he fears no one; that they are in the habit of doing such things occasionally here; every one knows and hears of it, and no one can interfere or do anything in the matter. Such things, he says, are not done privately or in the dark but openly and publicly. More altercation and beating, during which Mr. Maclean is observed approaching, and Nidhuram tells them to stop quiet (choop), as the sahib is coming along. He enters and asks his Dewan if all the rascals (salas) have come, and on being answered in the affirmative, wishes to know if they have had the prescribed whipping as yet, and strikes Nidhuram on learning from him that they have not as yet been flogged, though a little has been administered by way of a taste (tiffin); they are told by Mr. Maclean that they cannot be paid up, and allowed to go home, and are asked why they don't go to work, and with that are beaten by him. He is accused by Barada of having caused the death of his wife, at which accusation Mr. Maclean laughs, and tells him that he had not taken his wife's caste, but only tried to civilize her, that she would not listen to what he had to say, and died in consequence. Barada threatens to lodge a complaint at the thannah, and says that this is the Company's country, at which Mr. Maclean again laughs out, and accosts him thus: "Oh! Oh! you wish to complain to the Police; we sahibs are not afraid of that; thannah and police are in my hand; she died of herself; if I kill you, nothing will be done to me, I will take the bible in my hand, and say that you had the spleen. I am on good and friendly terms with the Thannah Inspector, the Judge, Magistrate and Commissioner; they are my fellow-caste men (jat bhais)." Then on Barada remarking that these times are not as before, Mr. Maclean replies: "Oh! Oh! you are mad, what did Mr. Meares, a caste-fellow of mine (jat bhai) do the other day, and what did the High Court do to him. Why, only three months' imprisonment; the sahibs don't fear that; the jail is the sahib's father-in-law's house; if a doctor's certificate can only be produced, there is nothing more to care for you rascals, (salas) do you all understand this? Hereupon some words ensue. Mr. Maclean abuses, kicks, and flogs Barada, who cries, and calls out to his lost Sarma; he bawls out for the chowkidar. Sarada interferes again, and entreats that they be allowed to depart to their native country, even without their wages being paid up. Nidhuram now reminds them of their threat to get him and the sahib hanged, and asks how he now comes to plead in this manner. Mr. Maclean hearing this, kicks them. Sarada falls down, crying out for help. Maclean says, "I will save you, you rascal," and strikes him with a stick, remarking to Nidhuram that this fellow is a great scoundrel. Sarada calls out for a little water. Maclean hereupon says, "I will give you water, you rascal, in the shape of some——." Sarada shouts out to the Paiks for some water, saying, "Oh! Oh! are these the doings of the Tea Planters?" Maclean desires Nidhuram to bring Nrityakali (Sarada's wife); he goes off. Sarada, crying, wishes to be killed outright, says that he cannot see out of his eyes. Maclean calls him a rogue, and tells him choop, choop. Barada getting an opportunity runs off; the Paiks are sent running after him, whilst Maclean hisses his dog Toby after him too. Sarada, who is left, begs to be killed outright, and delivered from such pain, on which Maclean says, "I will not kill you outright, but will take the life out of you by degrees." Sarada hereupon uses force, releases his hand, and runs off sharp, Maclean calls out to catch him (pacrao), and the two remaining Paiks give chase. Maclean soliloquizes "My servants are good-for-nothing. I have sent off that rascal of a Nidhu, and he has not returned as yet, I will beat him, so as to break his bones for him; and meanwhile these two rascals have managed to run off and I believe they will prevent Nrityakali from coming. Very well, let me see." He then departs.

End of Act IV.

Act V.

Scene 1st of Act V is laid in an island in the sea. Sarada, Barada, two Paiks, and the crew are represented going along in a boat. Sarada appeals to the feelings of the Paiks, and begs of them to permit them to return, and not leave them on the desert solitary island, where they may perish at the mouths of wild beasts. One Paik remarks that if released, they may, when free, go and lodge a complaint against the sahib, who, on hearing of it would kill them for it. Barada, however, remonstrates with Sarada for condescending to make such an appeal, and calls him a shameless fellow for doing so, and says, "See the fellow (bete) of a Tea Planter has taken the caste of the Sarma of my heart, through grief of which she died, and now do you wish to "return to that land" after this. Shame! have you so much care for your life; why did not the fellow of a Tea Planter kill us outright; let us rather perish here by the mouths of tigers; why do you fall at their feet, and implore them?" They are then forcibly put ashore on the island, and the Paiks take the boat away and depart. Sarada roams about the island, reflecting on the fate that drove him there. The Tea Planter, he says, brought all this mishap on Sarma. She was like Lakshmi; oh! what feeling of mercy on the part of the Tea Planter (said tauntingly)! where do the sahibs have pity and mercy on the poor? Is this the conclusion then to which they have come? Oh God? be it according to thy will; we have been beat, and then placed here by force; here there is neither a human being nor anything to eat; in fact, there is nothing at all here." He goes on bewailing his position in a strain like this, and concludes by telling Barada that Nrityakali has been left behind in Assam, that the Tea Planter will assuredly take her caste, and then weeping, he says that he will see her no more again. In the midst of after-conversation Barada reflects that it was a pity a bribe was not offered to the Paiks when it would have been well to have lodged a complaint against the Tea Planter, but Sarada weeping says, "Who would venture to give evidence on our behalf." A tiger is seen approaching; they run towards the shore in hopes of catching sight of some vessel, and hailing it.

End of Scene 1st, Act V.

The 2nd Scene of the 5th Act is laid in Barada's mud hovel in Assam, Nrityakali is seated, dressed like a mad woman, talking to herself, calling out to Sarma, laughing loudly, blaming the Dewan for deceiving and taking them on the plea of getting bakshish; she calls the Tea Planter sahib a base hypocrite, and so on, in a wandering way thus:—"The tea plantation is as if it were my birth place. I will die here; my husband has been taken away, &c. The Tea Planters are fine fellows; they have no need of marrying, for they can take away the wives and daughters of others (she laughs again). If people wish to die, they need go nowhere else for the purpose; let them come to Cachar and Assam. I heard that the sahibs are very compassionate; they cannot bear to behold trade carried on in slaves and on that very account, against how many places do they not go and make war, and then why are these the very men to do the same? Oh! I comprehend it in their own case, all is fine and well but in the case of others all is bad and indifferent (a Bengali proverb) it is very reproachful for such things to occur in the Company's country (she cries)," and continues, "But why do I weep, and for whom? may God make matters take such a turn that no one will come to these tea plantations. Eh, so that fellow of a Nidhu will forcibly take me, and my state will be that of Sarmas (she cries), where have I come? I have no one here now. My husband and his brother have been banished to a distant island; at length my virtue will be destroyed. I will never, never let that happen. Have you come to destroy my virtue? Let me see if you have the power to do so, (at this she seizes the banti, a crooked knife to cut fish) lying opposite her, strikes her neck with it, and falls.

FINIS.

End of Cha-kar Darpan Natak.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE GAEKWAR.

We published yesterday the third letter which Mr Fitzjames Stephen addressed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the Gaekwar's case. The following is the letter which Messrs. Lattey and Hart, Mulharrao's solicitors in London, wrote in reply to Mr. Stephen's three letters:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Fitzjames Stephen has in three elaborate letters, which have appeared in your journal, ventilated his views upon the subject of our client, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and has given out to the world that in his opinion the Gaekwar is guilty of the offence charged against him of attempting to poison Colonel Phayre. Considering the official position which Mr. Fitzjames Stephen recently held as one of the members of the Council of India, we feel his observations are entitled to very great consideration, and we are not, we hope, exceeding the bounds of professional etiquette in expressing our opinion that Mr. Fitzjames Stephen has constituted himself the advocate of the prosecution, and further that he has made assertions which are not supported by the evidence, and has suppressed most of the important facts relied on by the defence. We are forced to characterize the scheme of his correspondence as being most unfair towards our client; he starts in his first letter by binding himself to an opinion of the guilt of the Gaekwar, and then proceeds to analyze the evidence by selecting and quoting those portions only which appear to support the cause he advocates. He has broadly asserted that the statements of Rowjee and the other self-confessed assassins were abundantly confirmed; but as a matter of fact there was not a scintilla of evidence that would have been admitted as confirmation in an English court of justice. He suppresses Rowjee's admission (forced from him on cross-examination) that before making the charge against the Gaekwar he (Rowjee) had accused another person. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen in his second letter refers to this first-mentioned charge, but he does so in such a manner as to lead the public to believe that it was only Nursoo who admitted making the accusation, and then, as we think most improperly, attempts to get rid of this most damning piece of evidence by characterizing Nursoo's conduct and evidence as weak, childish, and impulsive. He suppresses not only the fact that upon the subject of the arsenic Rowjee told different and utterly irreconcilable stories, but that upon the subject of the bottle which was said to have been employed for the purpose of mixing the poison Rowjee told an impossible one. Furthermore, he states that Rowjee, in the first instance, told "in substance the story which he afterwards repeated to the Commissioners." This we challenge Mr. Fitzjames Stephen to substantiate, and we charge that these statements differed in the most vital particulars. He suppresses the fact that the Government advocate was instructed to open that Rowjee had put poison into Colonel Phayre's sherbet on two previous occasions—namely, the 6th and 7th of November—and that Rowjee entirely contradicted this opening.

Much more might be said upon these points in relation to the evidence of Rowjee; the above, however, is sufficient to shew how utterly deceptive is Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's version of it. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen devotes a few lines only to the flat contradiction which Pedro de Souza (Colonel Phayre's butler) gave to the statement of Rowjee that Pedro was present when the poison was handed to Rowjee by the Gaekwar, and he omits to mention that in the reply of the prosecution Pedro was denounced as being in this respect a false witness. As a would-be leader of public opinion, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen might have referred to the fact (vouched for by the public papers received from Bombay up to the last mail) that Pedro still remained in Colonel Phayre's service.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen makes an important point of Colonel Phayre's statement that between the time of his tasting the sherbet on the 9th of November and the time of his handing the sediment to Dr. Seward, he never lost sight of the tumbler. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen bases almost the whole of his argument in favour of a verdict of guilty on this—he goes so far as to offer as the only alternative to an absolute belief in the strict accuracy of Colonel Phayre's recollection on this point that Colonel Phayre must have been guilty of "telling a wilful lie." We see no occasion for adopting this alternative. We think it would have been more candid in criticising the evidence had Mr. Fitzjames Stephen called attention to the discrepancy between the evidence of Colonel Phayre and the other witnesses as to the colour of the sediment at the different times of their inspecting it, and also to the elaborate argument of Serjeant Ballantine on this point.

In dealing with Serjeant Ballantine's speech Mr. Fitzjames Stephen acts with equal unfairness and want of candour. He says in his first letter, "I have read the speech carefully from end to end, and it is to me highly significant that it puts forward no theory whatever upon the subject." Serjeant Ballantine suggested and argued *two* theories—one was that supposing there was a *real* attempt to poison Colonel Phayre the person pointed at by the strongest evidence as having initiated the crime was Damodhur Punt, who was the person who, according to his own admission, procured the poison. Damodhur Punt had the strongest motive in fixing a charge upon the Gaekwar which would cause his Highness's deposition, and so preclude the discovery of his own monetary defalcations. Serjeant Ballantine most strongly urged what we believe to be his own opinion—viz. that there was not, in fact, any real attempt at poisoning, but that Bhow Poonakur, Colonel Phayre's friend and the Gaekwar's avowed enemy, planned a sham attempt at poisoning for reasons greatly elaborated in the argument, and that the arsenic discovered on analysis was substituted for the innocuous and distasteful stuff which had been placed in Colonel Phayre's sherbet for the purpose of attracting attention. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen suppresses the fact—not unimportant in considering this view—that the Advocate-General in his reply admitted that the early attempts which he referred to in his opening were probably shams.

One word with regard to Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's observations on the subject of the books produced by the prosecution with the view of corroborating the purchase of arsenic and diamond dust. There were two sets of books produced, viz. the jeweller's books and Damodhur Punt's books. The former are admitted to have been tampered with after they got into the hands of the police; and, with regard to the latter, they were no books at all, but a heap of separate vouchers splashed over with ink. These facts gave such extraordinary weight to Serjeant Ballantine's argument, which was that if Damodhur Punt's object had been to get rid of the evidence supplied by these vouchers he would have adopted the safer plan of destroying them instead of disfiguring them so as to attract attention.

We venture to say that no case has ever been brought into a court of justice in which the prosecution have so signally failed to bring home to the accused a motive for his alleged crime or to remove the gross improbabilities in the way of a conviction. We have Serjeant Ballantine's authority for stating that it was he who took upon himself the responsibility of not calling evidence on behalf of the defence. The learned President of the Commission more than once stated that he intended to abide by the ordinary rules of evidence. One of the first rules is that courts of justice will not convict an accused person on the evidence of accomplices only, unless that evidence is corroborated by independent testimony. Serjeant Ballantine felt this so strongly that he thought that he would but stultify his argument were he to produce the evidence he had at his command.

Your readers will remember that, according to all rules of evidence, it behoves the prosecution to prove the guilt, and not the accused to prove his innocence. This does not appear to have occurred to the Indian Government when they framed the charges against his Highness, which called upon him, as your readers will remember, to free himself; thus endeavouring to avoid assuming the onus of proof themselves.

We do not think we can better conclude this letter than by placing prominently before your readers the following paragraph, taken from a leading article of the *Times* of the 3rd inst.:—

"Our Indian Government (Macaulay has told us) has only to let it be understood that it wishes a particular man to be ruined and in twenty-four hours it will be furnished with grave charges, supported by depositions so full and circumstantial that any person unaccustomed to Asiatic mendacity would regard them as decisive."

Previous to sending you this letter we submitted the draft of it to Serjeant Ballantine for his consideration, and have his direct authority for stating that he fully endorses every word we have written.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

April 29. LATTEY AND HART.

MR. VALBESEN ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The following extract from the Paris correspondent of the *Times* will be read with interest:—

I recently gave a few passages from a history of the Indian Mutiny by M. de Valbesen, a distinguished contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which will be published in a day or two. It may be interesting to cite the eulogium passed by the author on Sir James Outram; concluding as it does with an anecdote to which the trial of the Gaekwar imparts peculiar point:—

"In bidding a last adieu to this noble figure of the contemporary history of English India it is important to remark that, while a champion *sans peur et sans reproche* of right and justice wherever he found them oppressed, Outram never allowed himself to be led away by the theorists who demand the Government of India by India, the assimilation of the conquered to the conquerors, the equality of the black skin and the white skin. A proconsul of the Government of conquest, an Englishman, and a good Englishman, Outram loved the natives as a good master loves his servants, a great king his subjects. England, so parsimonious in gratitude to Indian men, discharged its debt towards Sir James Outram, and he received successively the rank of Lieutenant-General, the title of Baronet, and a pension descending to his wife and son. Finally, in one of the public gardens near those fine quays which have metamorphosed the aspect of the Thames, rises the bronze statue of the *preux chevalier* worthy to have inspired Macaulay when his pen traced these noble expressions:—'He was among those who proud of an honourable poverty, after having made and dethroned kings, their reward is the thought that their name is not only placed high on the list of warriors, but on a yet better list in the golden book of those who have acted and suffered for the good of humanity.' The author had the honour of personally knowing General Outram, and must pay a just tribute of homage to his amiable private qualities, to a mind shrewd full of humour. On this point a little anecdote illustrates pretty faithfully the life of English residents at native Courts. In March, 1855, I was General Outram's guest at Lucknow, and the first time I have the honour of sitting at his table, with a half serious half comic air he put me the question, 'Well, would you have any objection to be poisoned?' 'Undoubtedly I would, Sir James,' I replied, rather taken aback. 'Then mind what you are at here, for they have tried it already on me more than once.' The water, in fact, was padlocked in a tin can. This visible precaution made me understand that the General's words were not random ones, and, in spite of the abundance and delicacy of the food, I will not venture to say that I gave full rein to my appetite."

While approving the abolition of the East India Company's rule, M. Valbesen says:—

"The humble corporation of merchants who by the spirit of enterprise and the political and military genius of its agents created beyond the seas in the centre of Asia an Empire of 200,000,000 subjects has none the less acquired eternal rights to the gratitude of England, and, let us add, of India. Its rigid but honest and civilizing law for more than half a century preserved peace between an exclusive and an exterminating creed, harmonized, if not reconciled, hereditary sects of priests, soldiers, robbers, assassins, and gave the fullest religious liberty to that India literally given up to wars of orthodoxy and religious persecutions. By a last favour, fortune prolonged the life of the old Company long enough for the work of repression to be victoriously if not radically accomplished under its reign and almost without any help having arrived from Europe. On all these grounds the company of merchants whose splendid inheritance Queen Victoria reaped in 1858 will hold an exalted place in modern history. The work of the great politicians and illustrious warriors whose labours made the glory and fortune of Old John Company, to give it a last time its familiar nickname, yields in no way to that of Cæsars, Charlemagnes, and Napoleons. The rare good fortune which protected the founders of English greatness in India remains faithful to their memory. Time which has not consecrated the work of the conquerors of history, seems bound to respect the Anglo-Indian Empire, and at present, at least there is no indication that it can be imperilled in the hands of the powerful Queen of Great Britain."

THE LOST CAUSE.

"THE NINTH OF APRIL, 1865.

"It is a nation's death-cry! Yes; the agony is past:
The stoutest race that ever fought to-day hath fought its last.
Ay! start and shudder; well thou mayst! well veil thy weeping eyes!
England, may God forgive thy part; Man cannot but despise.
Yes, shudder at that cry that speaks the South's supreme despair,
Thou that couldst save and savedst not; that wouldst and didst not dare!
Thou that hadst might to aid the right and heart to brook the wrong;
Weak words of comfort for the weak; strong hand to help the strong!
That land, the garden of thy wealth, one haggard waste appears,
The ashes of her sunny homes are slaked with patriot tears.
Tears for the slain who died in vain for freedom on the field;
Tears, tears of bitterer anguish still for those that live—to yield.
The cannon of his country pealed Stuart's funeral knell;
Her soldier's cheers rang in his ears as Stonewall Jackson fell.
Onward o'er gallant Ashby's grave swept War's triumphant tide,
And Southern hopes were living yet, when Polk and Morgan died.
But he, the leader on whose word those captains loved to wait,
The noblest, bravest, best of all hath found a harder fate.
Unscathed by shot and steel he passed through many a desperate field
O God, that he hath lived so long, and only lived—to yield,
Along the war-worn wasted ranks that loved him to the last,
With saddened face and weary pace the vanquished chieftain passed.
Their own hard lot the men forgot; they felt what his must be;
What thoughts in that dark hour must wring the heart of General Lee.
The manly cheek with tears was wet, the stately head was bowed,
As breaking from their shattered ranks around his steed they crowd.
'I did my best for you:' 'twas all those quivering lips could say;
Ah, happy those whom death hath spared the anguish of to-day!
Weep on, Virginia! weep the lives given to thy cause in vain;
The sons who live to wear once more the Union's galling chain;
The homes whose light is quenched for aye; the graves without a stone;
The folded flag, the broken sword, the hope for ever flown.
Yet raise thy head, fair land! thy dead died bravely for the right;
The folded flag is stainless still, the broken sword is bright.
No blot is on thy record found; no treason soils thy fame;
Weep thou thy dead—with covered head we mourn our England's shame!"—*Percy Greg.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH ON DR. KENEALY'S MOTION.

HOUSE OF COMMON.—23RD APRIL.

MR DISRAELI.—The hon. member for Stoke will probably not be advised by gentlemen of the long robe. As no one has arisen except such learned gentlemen, it may not be considered an inopportune interruption if, before the discussion closes, I make a few observations. (Cheer.) The motion is made in consequence of an alleged miscarriage of justice, and a miscarriage due to corrupt means and curupt Judges. There can be no more important question brought under the consideration of the House of Commons than a case of that kind if it be well founded. I have listened with great attention and interest to the hon. gentleman, and as impartially as on can be upon the matters which for a considerable time have necessarily occupied the attention of everybody in the country; and I am bound to say, having listened to the hon. gentlemen, he does not appear to me to have brought forward a case which would in any way authorize the interference of the House of Commons. I have not heard alleged any ground for that interference which has not been mentioned before and which should not have been mentioned on those authentic occasions which the law and institutions of the country provide for those who believe they are suffering under the grievance of a miscarriage of justice, —such, for instance, as a motion for a new trial, on which every particular the hon· gentleman has adduced to-night might have been adduced and considered by the ablest Judges of the land. Then, again, with regard to other means by which a miscariage of justice might have been prevented—namely, by an appeal for a Writ of Error, my hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General has assured us that such an application was made to him, that he gave to the petition the most sedulous consideration, but that he did not feel himself justified in advising Her Majesty to accede to its prayer, but he has favoured the House to-night with all the particulars of the petition, and none of them were such as the learned gentleman the member for Stoke has adduced to-night in support of his motion. On the contrary, all of them were, as we have heard of a technical nature. We find that on this occasion the House of Commons are called upon to take a step most unusual and which I think upon reflection he must feel to be pregnant with great dangers to the liberties and laws of this country. (Cheers.) We find that the hon. member had the opportunity of moving for a new trial, of which he availed himself, and on which occasion he might have adduced every argument which he has brought forward to-night in order to prevail upon us to adopt a course of a most unusual and unprecedented character. We find that he had recourse to a Petition of Right, and that in that petition not one of the circumstances he has brought forward to-night were included, but in which the merits of the case as then viewed by the hon. gentleman consisted only of technical points which, as narrated to the House to-night, must have been considered by every hon. gentleman as of a most unimportant character. And the Attorney-General, giving to the consideration of the matter the whole of his attention, found that he could not, with a due sense or responsibility, recommend the Crown to grant that Petition of Right. I may, remembering these two circumstances, remind the hon. gentleman that he has never himself appealed to the Secretary of State against the conviction of Orton; yet appeals to the Secretary of State against convictions are not infrequent; nor has the hon. gentleman at any time ever appealed either to the Lord Chancellor of the present Government or to the Lord Chacellor of the late Government against the conduct of the Judges. The hon. gentleman now comes to the House of Commons complaining of a great miscarriage of justice. He has a day selected for hearing his case. He has an opportunity of stating it fully and completely, without any interference, if not to a friendly, yet I must say to a most courteous audience. (Cheers.) He cannot say that he has not been able to do justice to his case, or that he has appealed to those who have not had the candour to give him their calm attention. (Hear, hear.) Yet what do we find? What is the result of all these great and solemn preparations? Why is the House of Commons arrested in the progress of its labours. (Cheers.) Why are we threatened throughout the land with horrible catastrophes and impending revolutions? For what? To listen to a thricetold tale, and if it has been told not without grace, we must remember that it has often been repeated, and that the hon. and learned gentleman comes to-night with all the advantages of a practised actor who, after the provinces, comes to seal his reputation on the metropolitan stage. (Cheers and laughter.) Perhaps I am only repeating what has been stated before and in a more able manner; I scarcely think it due to the question and to the circumstances that I should be silent. Let me, then, remind the House what are the three chief allegations which after all this preparation the learned gentleman has made? First of all, there is the charge against the late Government. One would suppose from the manner in which the learned gentleman expressed himself, and the mysterious air with which he alluded to this head of the charge, that the late Government had been concocting some plot worthy of Titus Oates (a laugh); and that they had formed some deep and dark design which the learned gentleman indeed has not explained to us, but which the hon. member for Peterborough has occasionally by dark innuendoes shadowed forth. (Laughter.) What is the charge really brought against the late Government? They performed a duty which every Administration under the circumstances must have fulfilled. (Hear, hear.) And they would have been liable to the gravest imputations if they had remained quiet and passive. And yet this is the head and chief charge which has been made to-night—the most important in its character, the most material in its substance—the charge, namely, against the late Government of the country of combining in a dark conspiracy, in order to bring about a state of affairs which would have outraged the laws and Constitution of the country. (Hear, hear.) Well, there has not been the slightest evidence adduced by the learned gentleman on the subject. He has only proved that the late Administration did that which would have been duty, the present Administration had they been in their place, and which would be the duty of any Administration that are responsible for the due administration of justice in this country. (Cheers.) The second great head of the hon. gentleman's charge appears to me to be really the most trivial that can possibly be conceived. It is with reference to that strange expression, my criticism upon which he has acknowledged to-night—namely, "the incidents of the trial which subsequently occurred thereto;" that is to say, the offer of evidence which would of course establish or strengthen the case of the client of the hon. gentleman, but which he had not at his command on the occasion of the trial. My learned friend the Attorney-General destroyed in a moment that flimsy allegation It appears—and of course it would happen under any circumstances when a trial of this importance has long engaged public attention—that after the trial there were offers of evidence in favour of the defendant. Well, there are always offers of evidence after a trial. The "day after the fair" is a proverb (laughter), and after a trial there is always evidence which ought to have been brought forward. After a division in this House the minority would always have won only some were snowed up in the country. (A laugh.) The minority, however, have not the power next day of counting the members who don't arrive, and if evidence is to be heard after the verdict of a jury—often, probably, collected a considerable time after the verdict is given—legal controversies never would terminate. But what are the facts of the present case? A commission was sent out during the trial to obtain evidence from Australia. They were there some considerable time. They made extensive investigations. I believe that some of the members of the commission returned with very different opinions of the merits of the case from those with which they left this country, but on which side they changed their opinions it is quite unnecessary now to dwell. (A laugh.) Well, there were certain statutory declarations made by certain invividuals in Australia. They were not witnesses whose evidence was considered of sufficient importance and weight to bring over to Europe. But the statutory declarations arrived. Probably some of them may have arrived even after the trial, and this is the ground which the learned gentleman dwells upon as so important for the vindication of his client, and this is the evidence to obtain which in an authentic manner the House of Commons is called upon to interfere after the verdict of two juries in this great case. Well, now, Sir, there is but one point, really important in this matter, and that is the third point, because it is one which if it were proved—if it rested on any real ground of substantial evidence, it would be of a very grave character. And no doubt the statements and misrepresentations—whether they were intended to be misrepresentations. I will not now say—which have been made out of doors have affected to a considerable degree the public mind, and that is the allegation that the Judges have been partial and corrupt—because their misbehaviour would amount to corruption (hear)—and that by their arbitrary and corrupt behaviour a false verdict has been given in this issue. Well I would now call upon the House to observe that against two of these three Judges not the shadow of an allegation is made. The name of one has not even been mentioned, and the name of another was only added on to that of the Lord Chief Justice in a supplementary wisher. (A laugh.) It is against the Lord Chief Justice of England that this charge is made. It is against his corrupt misbehaviour that the country has been agitated. What is the evidence that has been brought forward to-night by the hon. member for Stoke in order to substantiate a charge which never ought to be ventured upon unless it can be vindicated by testimony of the most irresistible nature? (Hear, hear.) Why, Sir, we know something about Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. He is a man of transcendent abilities. He was for a considerable time a member of this House. He did not belong to the political connexion of which I am proud to be a member, but I was proud always of being a member of the House in which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn sat. His eloquence is remembered in this House, and when he left us to ascend to the highest tribunal almost within the realm he sustained the reputation which he had attained here and in the Courts of his country with learning and majesty. (Loud cheers.) But it is not only as an eminent Judge that he has distinguished himself. He has shown himself a jurist and a publicist of the highest character—a man who can be trusted with the most important national interests (cheers); and who at a critical period vindicated those interests (renewed cheering) and sustained the honour of his country. (Loud cheering.) But we must look to the idiosyncrasy of individuals when we have to decide upon questions like the present. The Lord Chief Justice, although he is a man of great learning, although he is a man equal to the exercise of the highest functions, and has employed a great portion of his life in the gravest and most responsible pursuits, yet he is a genial and social being also. ("Hear hear," and laughter.) He is not one of those individuals who enter saloons with adamantine gravity (laughter), he seeks, and properly seeks, some distraction from the cares and labours of a most exhausting profession and position. And is it to be endured that misrepresentations of the casual conversation in society of such a man are to be brought forward on no authority whatever (cheers), and to be made the foundation of the gravest charges in one of the gravest assemblies in the world. We know very well—there is nothing on my mind more to be deprecated than the introduction of this private gossip here. (Cheers.) I have often—the House will pardon me for saying it—heard what I never heard when I first entered the House, observations and opinions that have been expressed by hon. gentlemen on either side in the lobby repeated in debate. (Hear, hear.) That I look upon as a most loose and unmannerly proceeding. (Cheers.) One of the most brilliant members of this House, the eloquent and amiable Mr. Shiel, was subjected to a most horrible persecution, because when the great debate was going on upon the Coercion Bill of Lord Grey, in which Mr. Shiel took part, of course in opposition to it, while he was dining at his Club—the Athenæum I believe—and solacing himself for the moment with a cutlet and a glass of claret (laughter), a dull man of the House of Commons came to his table and insisted upon gravely talking upon the Coercion Bill, which for the moment the brilliant Shiel had hoped he had forgotten. Wishing to get rid of this dull intruder who was unfortunately a member of the House (laughter) he made one of those playful observations such as the Lord Chief Justice is said to have used. Upon which, this gentleman came down to the House, and on the earliest opportunity impugned Shiel for insincerity, and made what is called a personal statement, which, I believe, cost the House of Commons two or three nights before it was settled—agitated England, and confirmed them for a long time in the belief that Mr. Sheil was the most insincere of politicians, because he had endeavoured to extricate himself from the toils of a bore. (Much laughter and cheers). And so to-night because the Lord Chief Justice goes to a party and meets—I regret that the name of the lady has been unfortunately introduced (cries of "hear, hear")—one whom everybody acquainted with her knows to be a most charming lady—I hope she will not be too much mortified by her introduction into this ruder society—but because she pressed the Lord Chief Justice for an opinion, which, evidently, he desired to avoid, and tried to parry with some of that gay fun which is permitted under the circumstances, all England is to be agitated. We are advancing upon a volcano, revolution is to happen to-morrow, and if a certain resolution is not carried to-night on the chance of which I will venture to give no opinion (laughter), to-morrow is to be marked with the darkest fate, and probably even this House may never again assemble. (Renewed laughter.) This, Sir, is one of the most preposterous things—I am not talking of the trial. I am not alluding to that singular history which posterity will not easily forget, and which they will philosophically criticize, but I am speaking of this interlude after the first piece, this *divertissement*, as being the most preposterous, the most absurd, the most flimsy business that ever occupied the attention of the House of Commons. (Great cheers.) I only regret that a gentleman like the member for Stoke, who is a man of talent and is, as I know a scholar, should have by some hallucination wilder than has ever influenced a public man, destroyed a position and reputation which he himself created, which no one wished to injure or envy; and if he had only exercised a discretion equal to his ability and learning, he would undoubtedly have found in due time his place in this House, and have secured many opportunities of vindicating these Constitutional principles to which he seems so devoted, and all the blessings which accrue from them, which he is ready by his own account to imperil, and, perhaps, to cause the destruction of to-night by carrying this infernal machine, which he has described in the motion before us. (Cheers). Sir, I will venture before the House divides, to express my belief that the state of England and of the House of Commons, is not so terrible as the hon. gentleman has intimated. Unfortunately, my excellent colleague, the Secretary of State for War, is prevented by indisposition from attending here; but I do not think his indisposition is such that he would have concealed it from me if there were that danger of general mutiny in the Army (laughter) which has been referred to by the hon. member. My right hon. friend, the Secretary of State for the Home Department has not broken to me the news which the more candid member for Stoke has communicated to the House. (Renewed laughter.) I hope I shall get home in safety to-night (much laughter); but, Sir, what I do regret is this, that the people of England whom I have described before, and whom I shall describe again as the most enthusiastic people in the world,—there are people more excitable, but none more enthusiastic,—should have their fine and noble sympathies wasted on such a case; should be influenced by such misrepresentations, and be directed to such mischievous ends. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Let the House for a moment consider what would be the consequence of the adoption to this resolution, throwing aside all those melodramatic foreshadowings as to the probable consequences of its rejection. What must be the practical result if the House were to adopt this resolution and were to act upon it? The House of Commons would become a great Court of Appeal. We should at last have secured that object which has baffled the ingenuity of the most distinguished law reformers elsewhere. (Laughter.) There is not a case that could be tried in this country, the issue of which would not have to be decided here. No question of master and servant that would not certainly be brought before this assembly. It might become a great Court of Appeal, but it would soon, under such circumstances, cease to be a House of Commons. I trust that the house will show to-night in a manner that cannot be mistaken that it has treated this question in the spirit which it deserves, and have availed ourselves of this opportunity which has been given to the hon. gentleman in a manner becoming of this House, and I hope, reassuring to the country. The hon. gentleman has had his occasion, he has been before the assembled House of Commons in no slight numbers, he has stated his case with great ability and art, he has had every opportunity of marshalling his facts and managing his inferences, he has put forward his strongest points, and what have they amounted to? They have amounted to this, to bring conviction to the minds of every one who has heard him that all this agitation, all this tumult that have disturbed the country for months have no solid foundation, that there has been no miscarriage of justice, and that England and Englishmen may still be proud of their legal institutions and confident in the administration of justice (Vehement and long continued cheering.)

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—MAY 1.

Kenealy's "Duedrop."—Below notice.

Un Succes de Steam-(Engine).—Sir Roger de Coverley.

Liverpool's Distinguished Visitor.—Le preux Chevalier d'Industrie.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Teddy the Tiler" writes to know what rank the marble arch holds in freemasonry?

"PRAVE 'ORDS."

Art-Critic. "Dear boy. how exquisitely you've introduced your cool tertiaries!"

A CONUNDRUM OF THE DAY.

When is an Englishman not an Englishman?
When he buys an *Englishman*—or sells one.

"MOST MUSICAL, MOST MELANCHOLY."

Husband (after the Adagio, to Musical Wife). "My dear, are we going to stay to the 'Bitter End?'"

WANTED TO KNOW.

THE Winner of the Derby of 1875. (Anyone giving correct information shall receive a handsome reward.) A perfectly safe investment at fifty per cent.

WORK FOR THE NEW GRAND MASTER.

Brother Punch (loq.) "Now that your Royal Highness is head mason, I hope you'll do your best to improve our public architecture; and, above all, the dwellings of the poor."

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Hopkins (on saltatory thoughts intent). "Pray, Miss Julia, are you engaged?"

Miss Julia. "'Engaged!' Mr. Hopkins? O, dear, no! I am going back to School next week!"

THE WAY TO WOO.

Wealthy widow (in answer to warm vows of undying love and admiration). "Then, do you really think me beautiful, Mr. O'Dowd?—Candidly, now?"

Mr. O'Dowd. "Beautiful? Indeed you are. Not, perhaps, in that cut and dried, regular, and insipid fashion that passes for beauty with the vulgar herd; but, O! your Face has a subtle charm—a—a—an ineffable something—a—a—a certain 'Je ne say kwaw,' you know, which is far more rare and more precious than what the ignorant world calls 'Beauty!'"

SPORT IN 1875!

Page from a Foreigner's Note-Book.

A few dozen acres of mud. A heavy cloudy sky. A bleak, biting wind. Leafless trees and stunted hedges. A course staked out with a cord and fences. Here and there a few hurdles, and at one end of the slushy, sodden road, a broad, break-neck ditch, half full of dirty water. So much for the scene; now for the actors.

Bipeds and quadrupeds. Bipeds—Slouching, palefaced, red-nosed, and shivering. Men with wild, fierce eyes, eyes lighted up with the brilliancy born of a thirst for gain. Men clothed in rags, covered with mud, degraded. Some of them sullen, some of them brutally merry; all of them full of coarse oaths, suggestive of the low tavern and the thief-haunted public-house. Hear them speak, and you will have to listen to the jests of the gutter and the blasphemy of the slums. Watch them as the "favourite" nears the winning-post, and you will see features distorted with passions unworthy of wild beast. Look at them when a race is lost and won, and learn that England, civilised England, is not free from savages. Here and there a creature that once was a woman, shouts, fights—all but murder. So much for the bipeds.

A few miserable horses that would not be out of place between the shafts of a bathing-machine or a country railway-omnibus. Poor animals that seem to be waiting O! so anxiously for their last race in the knacker's yard. So much for the quadrupeds.

And the sport! The broken-down horses (valued by their owners at a price that would not purchase an animal for a hansom cab) are spurred and beaten until they break into a fright-inspired gallop. They rush along, followed by the shouts of the crowd, until one of them falls on the spikes of a hurdle, or until another severs a back at "the great water-jump." Glorious sport indeed! Full of incidents worthy of engravings in cheap illustrated papers; full of "moments" capable of the most "sensational" handling in the columns of the "emotional" London Press. Sport worthy of the speculators who pouch the "gate-money" of the vagabonds who scream and shout as they sink in the mud surrounding the Judge's chair. Sport worthy to rank with bear and bull-baiting, with cock-fighting, dog-fighting, with that thoroughly English recreation, prize-fighting. Sport better than the rest, for it is legal. A prize-fight and a bull-baiting entails risk, but sport such as this is patronised by "society" (read the list of the Stewards), is recognised by the law!

And what is this sport? An annual carnival perhaps. Not at all—it occurs every week in some part or other of the country; every week; almost every day. "Ah, yes," you say, "there are dark spots in every country, and England is no exception to the rule. This "sport" is the *speciality* of the Black Country,—it is enjoyed where wife-beating is the fashion, and education is only to be forced at the point of the School Board?" Not at all, the above picture is merely a rough sketch of a "Grand Suburban steeple chase," or a "Race Meeting" near London!

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

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I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
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